

## 1947 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM HANDBOOK FOR ARKANSAS

### TO ARKANSAS FARMERS:

This handbook contains all the conservation practices for which assistance is offered in Arkansas by our Government in 1947. It also tells you of the general provisions of the program and of the way for you to obtain this assistance on your farm. If you are a landlord, tenant, or sharecropper, you are eligible for conservation assistance if you:

1. Obtain the county committee's approval of assistance before beginning any practice which requires that prior approval of the committee must be obtained.
2. Carry out the conservation practices in accordance with the performance requirements in the handbook.
3. Inform the county committee or county office of the completed practice within the time specified in section 1, and apply to the county committee for payment within the time specified in section 9 B.

The county committee will advise you of the minimum amount of assistance available for your farm and will also advise you which of the practices are approved for assistance in your county.

### STATE PMA COMMITTEE:

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION  
FIELD SERVICE BRANCH—SOUTHERN REGION

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# 1947 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM HANDBOOK FOR ARKANSAS

## Section 1. CONSERVATION ASSISTANCE

Farmers in Arkansas are offered assistance under the 1947 Agricultural Conservation Program for carrying out, between January 1, 1947, and December 31, 1947, conservation practices which meet approved performance requirements. This assistance consists of either payments as reimbursement for a part of the cost of performing conservation practices or conservation materials and services furnished for performing approved practices.

The county committee will recommend to the State committee a formula to be used in the county for determining the minimum limit of assistance for each farm in the county. Formulas approved by the State committee for establishing minimum farm limits shall take into consideration the conservation needs of individual farms and provide for an equitable distribution of assistance, including materials and services. The total of the minimum farm limits for any county shall not exceed the county limit on expenditures established by the State committee. Assistance earned within the minimum farm limit will be paid in full. Approved practices carried out on the farm in excess of the minimum farm limit will be paid at the approved rate of assistance on a pro rata basis so as not to exceed the unobligated portion of the county limit on expenditures. The amount by which the total value of all practices carried out in the county is less than the county limit on expenditures will be used to adjust upward, on a pro rata basis, the county limit on expenditures in counties in which the total value of all practices carried out in the county exceeds the county limit on expenditures.

The farmer must report performance of conservation practices by January 15, 1948.

Farmers in any local area may agree in writing with approval of the county and State committees, to perform designated amounts of practices which the State committee determines are necessary to conserve or improve the agricultural resources of the community. For purposes of payments, practices carried out under such an approved written agreement will be regarded as having been carried out on the farms of the farmers who performed the practices.

## Section 2. CONSERVATION PRACTICES

The following conservation practices have been recommended by the State committee and approved for payment by the Field Service Branch as practices best adapted to achieve sound soil and water conservation and use which will not be carried out in desired volume unless payments are made. County committees can approve assistance for only these practices.

In order to encourage the performance of practices which are needed most on all farms or on groups of farms in a county, the county committee, with the approval of the State committee, will designate from the practices approved for the State or area, those practices which will



be applicable on all farms or designated groups of farms in the county.

### 1. Application of phosphate:

- (a) 20 percent—\$1.00 per 100 pounds.
- (b) 19 percent—\$0.98 per 100 pounds.
- (c) 18 percent—\$0.96 per 100 pounds.
- (d) 45 to 48 percent—\$1.90 per 100 pounds.

Phosphate applied in mixed fertilizers or straight materials other than those listed above will be paid for on the basis of equivalent 20 percent material.

**TECHNICAL RECOMMENDATIONS.**—An application of 200 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate or equivalent per acre to pastures or legumes is generally necessary for good results.

Where phosphate is applied to or in connection with small grains seeded in the fall of 1946 and overseeded with lespedeza in the spring of 1947, the amount applied per acre should be not less than 100 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate or equivalent.

For new seedings, phosphate should be applied at or immediately before seeding and will give better results when mixed with the soil.

Application of phosphate to established pasture for best results should be made prior to the growing season of the pasture plant; however, effective results may be expected from later applications.

**PERFORMANCE.**—Phosphate reported for payment must have been applied to an eligible crop. Eligible crops are:

- (1) Permanent pasture.
- (2) New seedings of legumes and grasses seeded with or without a nurse crop before or after the nurse crop is harvested.
- (3) Winter cover crops (may be applied on 1946 fall-seeded small grains if small grain is overseeded with lespedeza in the spring of 1947).
- (4) Cover crops in orchards.
- (5) Hay crops.
- (6) Summer legumes (except soybeans for beans and except peanuts for all purposes) grown alone for cover, hay, or seed for planting.

Phosphate used in the establishment of vegetative waterways must not be included in the amount reported under this practice.

Phosphate applied to general crops, such as cotton, corn, potatoes, and vegetables, must not be included in the amount reported for payment. Purchase invoices or sales receipts must be furnished showing the amount and grade, unless the phosphate was obtained under purchase order as conservation materials.

### 2. Application of 60 percent potash (or its equivalent).—\$1.80 per 100 pounds.

Potash applied in mixed fertilizers or straight materials other than 60 percent material will be paid for on the basis of equivalent 60 percent material.

**TECHNICAL RECOMMENDATIONS.**—An application of from 50 to 100 pounds of 60 percent potash or equivalent per acre to pastures or legumes is generally necessary for good results. Where potash has been applied to or in connection with small grains seeded in the fall of 1946 and overseeded with lespedeza in the spring of 1947, the amount applied per acre should be not less than 40 pounds of 60 percent potash or equivalent.

For new seedings, potash should be applied at or immediately before seeding and will give better results when mixed with the soil.

Application of potash to established pasture should be made prior to the growing season of the pasture plants; however, effective results may be expected from later applications.

**PERFORMANCE.**—Potash reported for payment must have been applied to an eligible crop. Eligible crops are:

- (1) Permanent pasture.
- (2) New seedings of legumes and grasses seeded with or without a nurse crop before or after the nurse crop is harvested.
- (3) Winter cover crops (may be applied on 1946 fall-seeded small grains if small grain is overseeded with lespedeza in the spring of 1947).
- (4) Cover crops in orchards.



(5) Hay crops.

(6) Summer legumes (except soybeans for beans and except peanuts for all purposes) grown alone for cover, hay, or seed for planting.

Potash used in the establishment of vegetative waterways must not be reported under this practice.

Potash applied to general crops, such as cotton, corn, potatoes, and vegetables, must not be included in the amount reported for payment. Purchase invoices or sales receipts must be furnished showing the amount and grade, unless the potash was obtained under purchase order as conservation materials.

**3. Application of ground limestone**—The payment rates are listed below:

<i>County</i>	<i>Per ton</i>
Benton, Boone, Crawford, Independence, Lawrence, Madison, Sebastian, and Washington Counties.....	\$2. 10
Carroll, Clay, Craighead, Greene, Jackson, Marion, Newton, Randolph, Sevier, and White Counties.....	2. 50
Baxter, Crittenden, Cross, Franklin, Jefferson, Lee, Little River, Logan, Lonoke, Mississippi, Monroe, Phillips, Pike, Poinsett, Polk, Prairie, Pulaski, St. Francis, Scott, Searcy, Van Buren, and Woodruff Counties.....	2. 75
Arkansas, Ashley, Bradley, Calhoun, Chicot, Clark, Cleburne, Cleveland, Columbia, Conway, Dallas, Desha, Drew, Faulkner, Fulton, Garland, Grant, Hempstead, Hot Spring, Howard, Izard, Johnson, Lafayette, Lincoln, Miller, Montgomery, Nevada, Ouachita, Perry, Pope, Saline, Sharp, Stone, Union, and Yell Counties.....	2. 95

**TECHNICAL RECOMMENDATIONS.**—Prior to the application of the material, the soil should be tested for acidity to determine the amount needed, taking into consideration the crop to be grown on the land and type of soil to be limed. The material should be evenly distributed and contain 85 percent or more calcium carbonate equivalent. Limestone should be of sufficient fineness so that 50 percent will pass through a 60-mesh sieve and 98 percent through a 10-mesh sieve.

**PERFORMANCE.**—Prior to the application of the material, an acidity test must have been made and filed with the county committee. The material must have been evenly distributed. Limestone used must have been of sufficient fineness so that 50 percent would pass through a 60-mesh sieve and 98 percent through a 10-mesh sieve. If materials containing less than 85 percent calcium carbonate equivalent were used, quantities applied will be proportionally reduced for payment purposes to the equivalent of 85 percent calcium carbonate material.

Limestone used in the establishment of vegetative waterways must not be reported under this practice.

Purchase invoices or sales receipts must be furnished showing the tons applied, calcium carbonate equivalent, and fineness, unless the liming material was obtained under purchase order as a conservation material.

**4. Establishing a satisfactory cover of ryegrass seeded on cropland or in orchards in the fall of 1946**—10 cents per pound.

**TECHNICAL RECOMMENDATIONS.**—The minimum preparation of the land prior to seeding should be by disking or similar tillage, so that freshly turned soil will be available for covering seed when sown. At least 20 pounds of seed should be sown per acre and covered lightly by the use of a harrow or similar implement. Ryegrass should be seeded in September to obtain good results. No seedings should be made later than November 1. Where there is a deficiency of minerals, such as phosphorus, potash, or lime, these should be added prior to seeding and mixed with the soil before or during the seeding operation.

**PERFORMANCE.**—Volunteer or naturally reseeded ryegrass must not be reported since it does not qualify for payment. A good stand and cover that would justify the harvesting of hay must have been obtained. Where seed used in carrying out the practice were purchased, sales receipts must be furnished showing the quantity of seed purchased. Where home-grown seed were used, evidence satisfactory to the county committee must be furnished showing the quantity of seed used. Ryegrass reported under this practice must not be reported under practice 11.

**5. Establishing a satisfactory growth of annual lespedeza artificially seeded in the spring of 1947—7½ cents per pound, not to exceed \$1.50 per acre.**

**TECHNICAL RECOMMENDATIONS.**—The seeding rate should be at least 20 pounds of clean seed per acre. Seeding should be done during the months of February, March, or April. Where lespedeza is to be seeded alone, the land should be prepared and allowed to settle or firm before seeding. The seed should be covered by the use of a section harrow or similar implement. Where lespedeza is overseeded on small grains, the seed should be covered by the use of a section harrow or similar implement. If lespedeza is turned under, it should be followed by a fall-sown crop. Where there is a deficiency of minerals, such as phosphorus, potash, or lime, these should be added prior to seeding and mixed with the soil before or during the seeding operation.

**PERFORMANCE.**—The lespedeza must have been artificially seeded during the spring of 1947. A growth that would justify the harvesting for hay must have been obtained and turned under or left on the land. Seedings from which hay was or is to be harvested must not be reported. Where the lespedeza is pastured, a sufficient number of properly distributed plants must have been left to assure normal reseeding. Seedings made under practice 11 must not be reported under this practice. Seedings made in 1947 from which seed has been harvested under practice 14 may be reported under this practice, provided the growth, except seed, was turned under or left on the land. Where seed used in carrying out the practice were purchased, sales receipts must be furnished showing the quantity of seed purchased. Where home-grown seed were used, evidence satisfactory to the county committee must be furnished showing the quantity of seed used.

**6. Preparation of land for irrigation for which water is available—\$1.00 per acre.**

**TECHNICAL RECOMMENDATIONS.**—Land used to produce rice should be leveled to conserve water and provide a uniform depth of water on irrigated crops. The dirt should be moved from the high points to the low points by the use of a blade-type leveler. Where the land is used to grow rice every third or fourth year in a crop rotation system, the leveling operation should be performed prior to growing the rice.

**PERFORMANCE.**—Prior approval of the county committee must have been obtained. The practice to qualify must have been carried out on a farm for the purpose of growing rice. The leveling operation must have been done in a workmanlike manner. An average of at least 10 cubic yards of dirt per acre must have been moved. A blade-type leveler must have been used. Any acreage leveled in either 1945 or 1946 must not be reported. Routine floating of land will not qualify.

**7. Establishing a satisfactory cover of small grains seeded in the fall of 1946 and the growth not harvested for grain or hay—3 cents per pound, not to exceed \$4.00 per acre.**

**TECHNICAL RECOMMENDATIONS.**—Where the small grain is broadcast or drilled, the minimum preparation of the land should be breaking or disking and harrowing. Where the small grain is seeded in growing crops, such as cotton or corn, the seed should be covered by plowing them into the soil. At least 60 pounds of seed should be sown per acre during September or October but not later than November 1.

**PERFORMANCE.**—The land must have been uniformly covered with a growth of small grains from which a reasonable tonnage of forage could have been harvested. Grain or hay must not have been harvested. Where home-grown seed were used, evidence satisfactory to the county committee must be furnished showing the quantity of seed used. Where the seed used in carrying out the practice were purchased, sales receipts must be furnished showing the quantity of seed purchased.

**8. Establishing a satisfactory cover of summer legumes left on the land or turned under—\$1.50 per acre.**

**TECHNICAL RECOMMENDATIONS.**—The minimum preparation of the land should be breaking or disking and harrowing. Where there is a deficiency of minerals, such as phosphorus, potash, or lime, these should be applied prior to seeding and



mixed with the soil before or during the seeding operation. Summer legumes should be left on the land during the winter or turned under and followed by a fall-sown crop.

**PERFORMANCE.**—The land must have been uniformly covered with a growth of summer legumes artificially seeded in 1947 from which a reasonable tonnage of forage could have been harvested. Soybeans harvested for beans for all purposes, lespedeza, and peanuts must not be reported. Other summer legumes may be harvested for seed and qualify, provided the growth, except seed, is left on the land. Summer legumes interplanted in the same row with or planted in single rows between rows or strips of another crop must not be reported.

**9. Establishing a satisfactory cover of winter legumes seeded in the fall of 1947.**—Payment rates per pound to be announced at a later date.

- |                          |                              |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| (a) Hairy vetch          | (e) Crimson clover (clean)   |
| (b) Hungarian vetch      | (f) Bur-clover (in bur)      |
| (c) Willamette vetch     | (g) Singletary or rough peas |
| (d) Austrian winter peas |                              |

**TECHNICAL RECOMMENDATIONS.**—Where there is a deficiency of minerals, such as phosphorus, potash, or lime, these should be applied prior to seeding and mixed with the soil before or during the seeding operations. The following seeding rates per acre and seeding dates are recommended:

- Hairy vetch—20 pounds—September.
- Hungarian vetch—35 pounds—September.
- Willamette vetch—35 pounds—September.
- Austrian winter peas—35 pounds—September.
- Crimson clover (clean)—15 pounds—September.
- Bur-clover (in bur)—50 pounds—September.
- Singletary or rough peas—35 pounds—September.

Vetches, Austrian winter peas, Singletary peas, and crimson clover must be artificially inoculated at the time of planting for best results. All land subject to erosion should be seeded in beds on the contour.

**PERFORMANCE:** The land must be uniformly covered with sufficient plants to produce a growth from which a reasonable tonnage of forage could be harvested. Winter legumes seeded with small grains will qualify. Where home-grown seed were used, evidence satisfactory to the county committee must be furnished showing the quantity of seed used. Where seed used in carrying out the practice were purchased, sales receipts must be furnished showing the quantity of seed purchased.

**10. Establishing permanent pasture by sodding Bermuda grass.**—\$6.00 per acre.

**TECHNICAL RECOMMENDATIONS.**—Where there is a deficiency of phosphorus, potash, or lime, these should be applied prior to sodding and mixed with the soil before or during the sodding operations. Where a new pasture is being established, sod pieces should be planted in prepared soil. All sloping land should be sodded on the contour. In order to obtain a satisfactory cover during the first year, sufficient properly distributed sod pieces should be used so that the growth will completely cover the area sodded. This will usually require at least one healthy sod piece for each 9 square feet of area (3 feet by 3 feet intervals). Weeds and other competing plants should be controlled to give the Bermuda a chance to get established.

**PERFORMANCE.**—Prior approval of the county committee must have been obtained. A sufficient number of properly distributed sod pieces to assure complete coverage of the area must have been established. Where Bermuda, carpet, Dallis, orchard, redtop, or blue grass, or mixtures of these, are already established, sodding Bermuda grass must not be reported. Where a seeding practice has been carried out and reported on the area covered by this practice under any other 1947 seeding practice, sodding Bermuda grass must not be reported.



## 11. Establishing or improving permanent pasture by seeding adapted pasture grasses or legumes:

Grass or legume	Payment rate per pound of seed used	Grass or legume	Payment rate per pound of seed used
(a) Bermuda grass (hulled)---	\$0.60	(l) Hop clover-----	\$0.40
(b) Bermuda grass (unhulled)---	.40	(m) Annual lespedeza-----	.075
(c) Carpet grass-----	.28	(n) Black medic-----	.25
(d) Dallis grass-----	.28	(o) Ladino clover-----	1.80
(e) Bluegrass-----	.48	(p) Persian clover-----	.30
(f) Orchard grass-----	.15	(q) Bur-clover (in bur)-----	.09
(g) Redtop-----	.15	(r) Sweetclover (yellow)-----	.09
(h) Timothy-----	.07	(s) Sweetclover (white)-----	.12
(i) Ryegrass-----	.10	(t) Alsike clover-----	.25
(j) Reed canary grass (improved)-----	.45	(u) Red clover-----	.36
(k) White Dutch clover-----	1.00	(v) Crimson clover (clean)---	.15
		(w) Crimson clover (chaffy)---	.10

**TECHNICAL RECOMMENDATIONS.**—Where there is a deficiency of minerals, such as phosphorus, potash, or lime, these should be applied in such quantities to assure proper growth and development of pasture plants.

In establishing a permanent pasture, the grasses and legumes selected should be those recommended as adapted to the area. The combination of pasture plants used should be such that when the pasture is established, the pasture will furnish the greatest possible amount of grazing per acre during the entire pasture season. Usually, base grasses should be established during one program year and legumes overseeded during the next or succeeding years. All permanent pastures should have one or more adapted perennial legumes or adapted perennial grasses.

**PERFORMANCE.**—Prior approval of the county committee must have been obtained.

Pasture established or improved during 1947 on cropland or noncropland is to be reported. A sufficient number of properly distributed plants to assure complete coverage or to assure reseeding must have been obtained. In improving a partially established pasture containing at least one perennial grass or perennial legume, single seedings of any of the adapted pasture plants listed above will qualify. Where a new pasture is being established, at least one adapted perennial grass or adapted perennial legume must have been seeded. Where a seeding or sodding practice has been carried out and reported on the area covered by this practice under any other 1947 seeding or sodding practice, this practice must not be reported. Where home-grown seed were used, evidence satisfactory to the county committee must be furnished showing the quantity of seed used. Where seed used in carrying out the practice were purchased, sales receipts must be furnished showing the quantity of seed purchased.

## 12. Establishing vegetative waterways by sodding or seeding.—75 cents per 1,000 square feet.

**TECHNICAL RECOMMENDATIONS.**—Waterways should, where possible, be located in existing natural draws or depressions and vegetative cover established prior to terracing the land. If it is not possible to establish vegetated outlets in natural depressions, vegetated outlets should be established by sloping, plowing-in, and shaping existing gullies or by excavating channels. Where this is necessary, the operation should assure proper capacity, cross section, and grade. Vegetation of outlets of this type should be done as described for waterways in natural depressions. The vegetative cover should extend up the draw to the top terrace and, where possible, down the slope to level ground and far enough up the sides of the channel to accommodate a maximum run-off. All trees and shrubs should be removed and the area should be shaped and grubbed to permit mowing and prevent water concentration. The area to be seeded or sodded should have seed-bed preparation to facilitate the establishment of vegetation. The vegetative waterway should be not less than 15 feet wide at the narrowest point. Complete vegetative coverage should be obtained as rapidly as possible.

- (1) If Bermuda grass sod pieces are used, this may be accomplished by broadcasting and disking or planting at the rate of one sod piece for each 2 square feet of land. If other perennial grasses are used, complete coverage should be obtained.
- (2) If kudzu is used, the crowns or seedlings should be planted at the rate of

one crown or seedling to each 3 square yards. (Kudzu should not be used in excavated channels or other restricted channels.)

- (3) If lespedeza sericea is used, it should be seeded at the rate of 75 pounds of scarified seed or 100 pounds of unscarified seed per acre. The area should show complete coverage. (Sericea should not be used in excavated channels or other restricted channels.)
- (4) At least 4 tons of barnyard manure per acre, or its equivalent, should be used where needed.

**PERFORMANCE.**—The producer shall furnish the county office with the length of the vegetative waterway and average width determined by measuring at each end and two other places. The recommended number of plants or the recommended amount of seed must have been used. For Bermuda grass or kudzu, two-thirds of the sod pieces or plants must show healthy growth. For other grasses, complete coverage must have been obtained. All trees and shrubs must have been removed and the area shaped to permit mowing. Sales receipts for seed, plants, and fertilizer purchased must be furnished. Where home-grown seed were used, evidence satisfactory to the county committee must be furnished. Seeding or sodding under any other practice must not be reported under this practice. Any area on which the necessary vegetative cover already exists must not be reported.

### **13. Timber stand improvement of farm woodlands.—\$3.00 per acre.**

**TECHNICAL RECOMMENDATIONS.**—A plan covering the work to be done to improve the farm woodlot during the 1947 program year should be prepared by the farmer and approved by a forester. All merchantable material removed should be utilized on the farm or sold. The farm woodlot should be protected from fire. The area should have an average of 100 or more potential timber trees of commercially valuable species per acre growing in stands. Where one or more of the following conditions exist, the following should be done:

- (1) Where dead, diseased, insect-infested, and other undesirable and unmerchantable trees are present, the dead, diseased, insect-infested, and other undesirable and unmerchantable trees should be removed by girdling, cutting, or poisoning.
- (2) Where desirable species of young trees are overtopped or shaded by undesirable species, the undesirable species should be removed to release the young trees of desirable species for better growth.
- (3) When there are crowded stands of desirable trees which should be thinned out to provide adequate growing space for the remaining trees, the stand should be thinned out so that there is the width of a top between each tree, thus providing adequate growing space for the trees left.

**PERFORMANCE.**—Prior approval of the county committee must have been obtained. The above technical recommendations must have been carried out. The practice must not be reported where less than two man-days labor per acre is used in carrying out the practice. Only the area improved in 1947 is to be reported.

### **14. Producing and harvesting legume and grass seed.—\$3.50 per acre.**

The maximum payment on any farm will be \$70.

**TECHNICAL RECOMMENDATIONS.**—Producing and harvesting white clover, Ladino clover, hop clover, red clover, black medic, vetch, Singletary or rough peas, Austrian winter peas, crimson clover, sweetclover, crotalaria, alfalfa, lespedeza sericea, annual lespedeza (except Korean), bur-clover, ryegrass, carpet grass, bluegrass, and Dallis grass should be done where the area to be harvested contains at least a 50 percent stand.

**PERFORMANCE.**—The acreage on which any of the above-listed seed was harvested in a workmanlike manner shall be reported to the nearest acre.

### **15. Construction of terraces for which proper outlets are provided.—\$1.00 per 100 linear feet.**

**TECHNICAL RECOMMENDATIONS.**—On areas terraced in 1947 which are later cropped in 1947, either contour cultivation or contour seeding should be practiced.

- (1) **Slope.**—Terraces, where needed, should be constructed only on slopes from 2 to 8 percent, except slopes up to 12 percent in the gravelly phases of the limestone area may be terraced successfully. Small



areas with slopes in excess of the above limits should be terraced if necessary to complete a terracing system. On slopes less than 2 percent where sheet erosion is apparent, terraces, where needed, should be constructed.

- (2) **Width.**—The width of the terrace measured from the center of the water channel above the terrace to the edge of the bank below the terrace should be at least 18 feet. The distance measured from the center of the water channel to the top of the ridge should be at least 8 feet.
- (3) **Height.**—The settled height from the center of the water channel to the top of the ridge should be at least 1.3 feet.
- (4) **Channel capacity.**—The terrace channel should have a minimum capacity measured in channel cross section of at least 10 square feet along the terrace and at the outlets.

Percent slope	Vertical interval (feet)	Percent slope	Vertical interval (feet)
2-----	2.3 to 2.8	6-----	3.3 to 4.7
3-----	2.5 to 3.2	7-----	3.8 to 5.0
4-----	2.8 to 3.8	8-----	4.0 to 5.5
5-----	3.2 to 4.2		

- (5) **Fall.**—The maximum fall for terrace channels should be .3 foot per 100 feet, except in the case of diversion terraces with stabilized channel. For terraces more than 300 feet in length, the following grades are recommended, beginning at upper end:

First 300 to 500 feet—level.

Second 300 to 500 feet—.1 foot fall per 100 feet.

Third 300 to 500 feet—.2 foot fall per 100 feet.

Fourth 300 to 500 feet—.3 foot fall per 100 feet.

The maximum length of a terrace in one direction should not exceed 1,600 feet.

- (6) **Outlets.**—Proper terrace outlets should be provided. Terrace systems should be so planned that the terraces may outlet individually upon well-protected pastures, meadows, or wooded areas. If conditions are unfavorable for this method, a meadow or pasture strip (preferably a natural drainageway) should be developed and stabilized before terraces are constructed. Where the above conditions are not practicable, a sodded channel should be established. The outlet ends of all terrace channels should be protected by the use of adapted vegetation or other impediments.

**Diversion terraces.**—For diversion terraces, the grade may be variable but should not exceed 0.5 foot per 100 feet. The channel should be at least 16 feet wide and the channel cross-sectional area should be at least 14 square feet. Diversion terraces should be designed by a technically trained person acceptable to the county committee.

**PERFORMANCE:**—Prior approval of the county committee must have been obtained. Terraces must comply with technical recommendations above. The county committee shall be notified as soon as the terraces have been completed in order that a representative of the county committee may measure the terrace width, height, channel capacity, spacing, grade, and slope of field. The correct length of each terrace must be furnished by the producer. The representative of the county committee shall execute form SRS-50, Inspection Report for Terraces and Ditches. Written reports by representatives of another government agency showing information equivalent to that which is entered on approved forms may be accepted by the county committee. The terrace system will not be considered complete until proper outlets exist. If necessary, outlets must be protected from erosion by vegetative cover.

**16. Construction of stock pond on farm without an adequate stock water supply**—10 cents per cubic yard of dirt moved.

The payment for any one stock pond shall be limited to \$200.

**TECHNICAL RECOMMENDATIONS:**—Ponds should have a minimum depth of 6 feet, which should extend over at least one-fourth of the pond area. Where the entire drainage area filling the pond is not protected by sod or other permanent vegetation, a protective strip of sod approximately 100 feet in width should be established across the drainage area immediately adjacent to the pond. The outside, top, and inside slope down to spillway level should be protected by permanent type



vegetative cover. The spillway should be protected by permanent type vegetative cover or by mechanical construction such as riprapping.

Before construction begins, the pond location and the plan for construction should be inspected by a technically trained representative of the county committee to make determinations on the following requirements:

- (1) That the soil conditions at the location are such as to insure retention of water and that the topography of the pond is such as to give adequate depth of water and storage capacity with reasonable expenditure.
- (2) That the watershed is in proper proportion to the capacity of the pond.
- (3) That the dam is of sufficient height, proper design, and protected from erosion.
- (4) That the spillway is adequate to dispose of the maximum expected run-off, allowing sufficient freeboard on the dam to avoid overtopping.
- (5) That crown width of dam at the designed settled height is not less than 4 feet.

The following items apply to stock pond construction:

- (1) The slopes of the upstream side of dam should be 3 to 1 and the downstream should be 2 to 1, but upstream slopes as steep as 2 to 1 and downstream slopes as steep as  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 may be satisfactory.
- (2) **Freeboard.**—The vertical distance from floor of spillway to top of dam, determined on settled basis, should be at least 3 feet, but on ponds having very small drainage areas and extra wide spillways, freeboard as low as 2 feet may be satisfactory.
- (3) **Crown width.**—The crown width at the designed settled height should be not less than 4 feet.
- (4) Shrinkage factors should be for dragline equipment 20 percent; bulldozer 15 percent; and all other types of equipment 10 percent. These factors may be applied either by having the additional earth placed in dam above net plan or preliminary survey, or by calculating the gross yardage on final survey and deducting the required percentage factor.
- (5) Earth moved in construction of core trench and in construction of wing to spillway should be considered as earth moved in construction of pond.
- (6) Earth moved in excavating spillway, if used and calculated either in dam or wing to spillway, should not be considered as earth moved.

**PERFORMANCE.**—Prior approval of the county committee must have been obtained.

The stock pond must comply with technical recommendations above.

The producer shall notify the county committee as soon as the earth work of a stock pond has been completed in order that a representative of the county committee may make a final survey of the pond before it fills with water and before partial shrinkage occurs.

The representative of the county committee shall execute form SRS-51, final survey report. Written reports by representatives of another government agency showing information equivalent to that which is entered on approved forms may be accepted by the county committee. This final survey should have at least five readings at each station—one on center line, one at each shoulder of crown, and one at each toe. The height of fill, top width, and bottom width at each station shall be shown. Then either of the two methods may be used to determine the yardage.

**PLAN A.**—If a complete preliminary survey has been made and the final survey shows that the height of the dam constructed is as much as the planned net height plus enough for shrinkage, top width and base width is as much as planned, then the planned net yardage may be used.

**PLAN B.**—If there was not a preliminary survey, or if the dam constructed varied from the preliminary survey, then the total yardage must be calculated from the final survey notes and the required shrinkage deducted to obtain the final net yardage.

## 17. Construction or enlargement of drainage ditches on farmland:

### (a) Ditches 1 to 2 feet in depth:

- (1) Ditches 6 feet or more wide and 1 foot or more deep, but less than 9 feet wide and 1.3 feet deep—75 cents per 100 linear feet.
- (2) Ditches 9 feet or more wide and 1.3 feet or more deep, but less than 12 feet wide and 1.7 feet deep—\$1.50 per 100 linear feet.

(3) Ditches 12 feet or more wide and 1.7 feet or more deep, but less than 16 feet wide and 2 feet deep—\$3.50 per 100 linear feet. If either the width or depth is less than the minimum set forth in (2) or (3), payment shall be computed at the next lowest rate.

(b) Ditches 2 feet or more in depth—10 cents per cubic yard of earth moved.

**TECHNICAL RECOMMENDATIONS.**—Ditches should be spaced not closer than 300 feet apart. For all V-type ditches, the side slopes should be approximately 4 to 1 and reasonably uniform. The side slopes of other type ditches should be at least  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 1. The average fall of ditches should be not in excess of .3 foot per 100 feet. Enough openings down to ground level should be provided in the spoil banks on each side of the ditch for water to enter readily the ditch. When one ditch outlets into another ditch, the ditch should be curved to enter at not less than a 45 degree angle to prevent sediment collecting in outlet ditch. The ditch system for the designated area brought under the practice should be completed. Ditches constructed or enlarged should provide adequate drainage of the area involved.

**PERFORMANCE.**—Prior approval of the county committee must have been obtained.

Ditches, to qualify, must comply with technical recommendations above. No payment will be made for cleaning out ditches.

An average of at least 1 foot in depth of dirt must have been moved when constructing or enlarging a ditch.

Ditches enlarged under part (a) of the practice do not qualify and are not to be reported. No report is to be made for enlarging a ditch for which a payment was made under previous agricultural programs.

The length, average width, and average depth of each ditch, and in the case of enlargement, the dimensions of the ditch before and after enlargement, must be furnished.

The county committee shall be notified as soon as the ditches have been completed in order that a representative of the county committee may make a final survey of the ditches at the earliest possible date. The representative of the county committee shall execute form SRS-50, Inspection Report for Terraces and Ditches. Written reports by representatives of another government agency showing information equivalent to that which is entered on approved forms may be accepted by the county committee.

### **18. Contour farming intertilled row crops—60 cents per acre.**

**TECHNICAL RECOMMENDATIONS.**—Row crops on sloping land should be planted and cultivated following the contour determined by a level or following established terraces. When more than one crop is grown on the land, all crops should be on the contour.

**PERFORMANCE.**—Only the acreage on which all crops were planted following established contour lines or terraces is to be reported. Credit for this practice is to be given only once on the same acreage.

### **19. Development of springs or seeps for stock water—50 cents per cubic foot of storage capacity, not to exceed \$40 per development.**

**TECHNICAL RECOMMENDATIONS.**—Before construction is started, a plan of the structure should be developed by a trained person acceptable to the county committee. The plan should consist of a sketch or diagram of the proposed structure showing all dimensions and list of materials to be used, such as pipe, cement, sand, and gravel. The plan should include (1) a concrete or masonry spring box and cover for same; (2) a concrete or masonry storage tank; (3) a pipe to connect the spring box and storage tank; and (4) a water source that affords a year-round supply of stock water.

**PERFORMANCE.**—Prior approval of the county committee must have been obtained. The structure must have been completed according to plan. Measurements of the various dimensions of the completed structures must be reported showing the number of cubic feet in spring box and storage tank.

### **20. Destruction of noxious weeds and other competing plants or shrubs on established pasture by mowing—50 cents per acre.**

**TECHNICAL RECOMMENDATIONS.**—Mowing should be done as often as necessary to control weeds, shrubs, and bushes. The mowing should be done before weed

seed mature. Brushes and shrubs too heavy to mow should be removed. Fertilizers, such as phosphate, potash, and lime, should be applied where needed. Where the pasture needs reseeding, this should be done.

**PERFORMANCE.**—Only the acreage mowed from which hay is not harvested is to be reported. The mowing must have been done before weed seed matured and as often as necessary to control weeds.

## **21. Reorganization of irrigation system according to a comprehensive plan:**

(a) **Construction of permanent irrigation ditches, laterals, or dikes for conveying irrigation water**—10 cents per cubic yard of dirt moved.

**TECHNICAL RECOMMENDATIONS.**—A comprehensive plan of the irrigation ditches, laterals, or dikes to be established should be prepared by a competent person satisfactory to the county committee prior to the beginning of construction. The plan should show the location of structure on farm; size of structure, including depth and width of cut; height and width at top and base and slope of fill; berm; freeboard; yardage and linear feet in structure; and the type of equipment to be used.

The depth of cut should be not less than 1.5 feet below natural ground surface and should be to subsoil. The width of cut at natural ground surface should be not less than 3 feet. The height of fill above water level when carrying maximum capacity of water supply (freeboard) should be not less than 2 feet measured on a settled basis (at least 20 percent of height of fill should be allowed for settling). The width of fill measured at maximum water level should be not less than 3 feet. The slope of fill inside and outside should be not less than 2 to 1. The berm (horizontal distance between cut and fill) should be not less than 2 feet. The fills should be protected from erosion by vegetative means where possible.

**PERFORMANCE.**—Prior approval of the county committee must have been obtained.

The structure must comply with technical recommendations above.

The county committee shall be notified as soon as the structure has been completed in order that its representative may make a final survey. At regular intervals, the depth of cut below natural ground, the width of cut, the freeboard, the width of fill at maximum water level, the inside and outside slopes of fill, the berm, and length of structure will be measured and the net yardage computed.

(b) **Construction of reservoir to store water for irrigation**—10 cents per cubic yard of dirt moved and used in dam.

**TECHNICAL RECOMMENDATIONS.**—A comprehensive plan of the reservoir to be established should be prepared by an engineer satisfactory to the county committee prior to the beginning of construction. The plan should be prepared in detail and should show the location of the reservoir on the farm; surface area, capacity in acre feet of water, and average depth of reservoir; the top width, slopes, and freeboard of dam; spillway; yardage; protection from erosion; method of getting water into reservoir and out of reservoir to land to be irrigated and the number of acres of land and the location of the land to be irrigated from the reservoir.

The average depth of reservoir below spillways should be not less than 5 feet. The top width of dam should be not less than 6 feet and should be in proportion to height of fill. The slopes should be 3 to 1 on inside and 2 to 1 on outside, but must be not less than 2 to 1 on inside and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 on outside for satisfactory results. The freeboard measured from floor of spillway to top of fill should be not less than 2 feet measured on a settled basis. An adequate spillway is essential and must be provided to avoid overtopping. Where reservoir is constructed across a natural drain, the cross-sectional area of the spillway should be at least twice the cross-sectional area of the stream at its highest flood stage. At least 20 percent of height of fill should be allowed for shrinkage.

**PERFORMANCE.**—Prior approval of the county committee must have been obtained.

The structure must comply with technical recommendations above.

The structure must be on a farm producing crops that need irrigation and are normally irrigated on that farm. The impounded water must be for irrigation. The county committee shall be notified as soon as the structure has been completed in order that its representative may make a final survey. The average depth of reservoir, top and bottom widths of dam, slopes, heights of fill, and freeboard



will be measured at regular intervals and the net yardage computed. **Twenty percent of height of fill shall be allowed for shrinkage.**

To qualify for assistance, the earth work on the structure must have been completed.

## **22. Local conservation practice.**

With prior approval of the State committee, the county committee may select one practice of a local nature, not otherwise included in this handbook, which has a definite soil or water conservation value and meets specific needs in the county. Any practice selected hereunder must be carried out under specifications approved by the State committee.

**RATE OF PAYMENT.**—The rate shall be recommended by the county committee and approved by the State committee. It shall not exceed that percentage of the cost approved as the payment for practices of a similar type included in this handbook or in the 1947 national outline of practices.

Not to exceed 10 percent of the county's original allocation of funds, plus 10 percent of any additional county allocation of funds, may be used under this practice.

## **Section 3. CONSERVATION MATERIALS AND SERVICES**

To assist farmers in obtaining a larger volume of needed materials and services, the State committee may authorize the county committee to advance payment to farmers in the form of conservation materials and services, including the following, for carrying out approved practices:

- 1. Minerals**  
Ground limestone (practice 3).  
Superphosphate (practice 1).
- 2. Seeds**  
Winter legume seeds (practice 9).  
Ryegrass (practice 4).
- 3. Services**  
Stockponds (practice 16).  
Terracing (practice 15).  
Ditching (practice 17).

The farmer shall pay that part of the cost which is in excess of the credit for use of the material or service in carrying out approved practices. The small payment increase (section 5) on an amount equivalent to the credit value of properly used materials or services will be advanced as a credit against that part of the cost required to be paid by the farmer.

Title to any material or seed furnished either directly or through purchase orders shall vest in the Field Service Branch until the material or seed is applied or planted or all charges are satisfied.

A deduction shall be made from the payment of the farmer for materials or services furnished him by the Field Service Branch. The deduction shall be the sum of the credit value of the conservation materials and services furnished plus any amount of small payment increase advanced to the farmer, except that where the cost to the Field Service Branch is less than the credit value, the deduction shall be

equal to the cost. A deduction shall be made for materials damaged while in possession of the farmer beyond effective use to earn a practice payment, unless he shows that such damage was caused by circumstances beyond his control.

If the farmer misuses any material or service furnished, an additional deduction equal to the original amount of the deduction, excluding any amount of small payment increase advanced, for the materials or service misused shall be made. If the deduction for the material or service exceeds the payment for the farmer to whom the material or service was furnished, the amount of the difference shall be paid by the farmer to the Treasurer of the United States. Materials or services furnished to farmers under the 1947 program will be considered as misused where the county committee finds that (1) materials were used for a purpose not specified under approved conservation practices, unless failure to use the materials properly was due to conditions beyond the farmer's control; (2) materials were disposed of by sale, barter, or some other unauthorized means; (3) materials were willfully destroyed or became unusable through negligence while in possession of the farmer; or (4) a structure, such as a terrace or dam, was willfully destroyed or destroyed through negligence. If the farmer fails to furnish the county committee by January 15, 1948, required information on the disposition of materials, the materials shall be presumed to have been misused until the required information is furnished.

If materials or services are not used during the program year, they may, at the option of the county committee, (1) be transferred to another farmer or, in the case of materials, otherwise disposed of by the county committee at the expense of the farmer who did not use the material; or (2) be retained by the farmer for use in a subsequent year. If materials or services are abandoned, they may be transferred to another farmer or otherwise disposed of by the county committee at the expense of the farmer who abandoned the material or service.

#### **Section 4. PRACTICES CARRIED OUT WITH STATE OR FEDERAL AID**

The extent of any practice shall not be reduced because it is carried out with materials or services furnished by the Field Service Branch or by any agency of a State to another agency of the same State. In other cases of State or Federal aid, the total extent of any practice performed shall be reduced for purposes of payment by the percentage of the total cost of the practice which the county committee determines was furnished by a State or Federal agency.

#### **Section 5. INCREASE IN SMALL PAYMENTS**

The payment computed for any person with respect to any farm shall be increased as follows:

- (a) Any payment amounting to 71 cents or less shall be increased to \$1.00.
- (b) Any payment amounting to more than 71 cents but less than \$1.00 shall be increased by 40 percent.

(c) Any payment amounting to \$1.00 or more shall be increased in accordance with the following schedule:

Amount of payment computed	Increase in payment	Amount of payment computed	Increase in payment
\$1.00 to \$1.99-----	\$0. 40	\$32.00 to \$32.99-----	\$10. 40
\$2.00 to \$2.99-----	. 80	\$33.00 to \$33.99-----	10. 60
\$3.00 to \$3.99-----	1. 20	\$34.00 to \$34.99-----	10. 80
\$4.00 to \$4.99-----	1. 60	\$35.00 to \$35.99-----	11. 00
\$5.00 to \$5.99-----	2. 00	\$36.00 to \$36.99-----	11. 20
\$6.00 to \$6.99-----	2. 40	\$37.00 to \$37.99-----	11. 40
\$7.00 to \$7.99-----	2. 80	\$38.00 to \$38.99-----	11. 60
\$8.00 to \$8.99-----	3. 20	\$39.00 to \$39.99-----	11. 80
\$9.00 to \$9.99-----	3. 60	\$40.00 to \$40.99-----	12. 00
\$10.00 to \$10.99-----	4. 00	\$41.00 to \$41.99-----	12. 10
\$11.00 to \$11.99-----	4. 40	\$42.00 to \$42.99-----	12. 20
\$12.00 to \$12.99-----	4. 80	\$43.00 to \$43.99-----	12. 30
\$13.00 to \$13.99-----	5. 20	\$44.00 to \$44.99-----	12. 40
\$14.00 to \$14.99-----	5. 60	\$45.00 to \$45.99-----	12. 50
\$15.00 to \$15.99-----	6. 00	\$46.00 to \$46.99-----	12. 60
\$16.00 to \$16.99-----	6. 40	\$47.00 to \$47.99-----	12. 70
\$17.00 to \$17.99-----	6. 80	\$48.00 to \$48.99-----	12. 80
\$18.00 to \$18.99-----	7. 20	\$49.00 to \$49.99-----	12. 90
\$19.00 to \$19.99-----	7. 60	\$50.00 to \$50.99-----	13. 00
\$20.00 to \$20.99-----	8. 00	\$51.00 to \$51.99-----	13. 10
\$21.00 to \$21.99-----	8. 20	\$52.00 to \$52.99-----	13. 20
\$22.00 to \$22.99-----	8. 40	\$53.00 to \$53.99-----	13. 30
\$23.00 to \$23.99-----	8. 60	\$54.00 to \$54.99-----	13. 40
\$24.00 to \$24.99-----	8. 80	\$55.00 to \$55.99-----	13. 50
\$25.00 to \$25.99-----	9. 00	\$56.00 to \$56.99-----	13. 60
\$26.00 to \$26.99-----	9. 20	\$57.00 to \$57.99-----	13. 70
\$27.00 to \$27.99-----	9. 40	\$58.00 to \$58.99-----	13. 80
\$28.00 to \$28.99-----	9. 60	\$59.00 to \$59.99-----	13. 90
\$29.00 to \$29.99-----	9. 80	\$60.00 to \$185.99-----	14. 00
\$30.00 to \$30.99-----	10. 00	\$186.00 to \$199.99-----	( <sup>1</sup> )
\$31.00 to \$31.99-----	10. 20	\$200.00 and over-----	( <sup>2</sup> )

<sup>1</sup> Increase to \$200.

<sup>2</sup> No increase.

## Section 6. DIVISION OF PAYMENTS

The payment earned in carrying out practices with conservation materials or services shall be credited to the farmer to whom the materials or services are furnished. Payment for practices performed with conservation materials and services shall have priority over payment for other practices. The payment earned in carrying out other practices shall be paid to the farmer who carried out the practices. If more than one farmer contributed to the carrying-out of such practices, the payment shall be divided in the proportion that the county committee determines the farmers contributed to the carrying-out of the practices. In making this determination, the county committee shall take into consideration the value of the labor, equipment, or material contributed by each farmer toward the carrying-out of each practice on a particular acreage, assuming that each contributed equally unless it is established to the satisfaction of the county committee that their respective contributions thereto were not in equal proportion. The furnishing of land will not be considered as a contribution to the carrying-out of any practice.

In case of death, incompetency, or disappearance of any farmer, his share of the payment shall be paid to his successor, determined in accordance with the provisions of the regulations in ACP-122, as amended.



## Section 7. PAYMENTS LIMITED TO \$10,000

The total of all payments made in connection with the 1947 Agricultural Conservation Program and 1947 Naval Stores Conservation Program to any individual, partnership, or estate with respect to farms, ranching units, and turpentine places located within Arkansas shall not exceed the sum of \$10,000.

The total of all payments made in connection with the 1947 Agricultural Conservation Program and 1947 Naval Stores Conservation Program to any person other than an individual, partnership, or estate with respect to farms, ranching units, and turpentine places in the United States (including Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico) shall not exceed the sum of \$10,000.

All or any part of any payment which has been or otherwise would be made to any person under the 1947 program may be withheld or required to be refunded if he has adopted or participated in adopting any scheme or device designed to evade, or which has the effect of evading, the provisions of this section.

## Section 8. GENERAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO PAYMENTS

**A. Failure to maintain practices under previous programs.**—If the county committee determines that any conservation practice carried out under previous agricultural conservation programs is not maintained in accordance with good farming practices or the effectiveness of any such practice is destroyed during the 1947 program year, a deduction shall be made for the extent of the practice destroyed or not maintained. The deduction rate shall be the 1947 practice rate, or if the practice is not offered in 1947, the practice rate in effect during the year the practice was performed. The deduction shall be made from the payment of the person responsible for destroying or not maintaining the practice after the payment has been increased in accordance with the provisions of section 5.

**B. Practices defeating purposes of program.**—If the State committee finds that any farmer has adopted or participated in any practice which tends to defeat the purposes of the 1947 or previous programs, it may withhold or require to be refunded all or any part of any payment which has been or would be computed for him.

**C. Depriving others of payment.**—If the State committee finds that any person has employed any scheme or device (including coercion, fraud, or misrepresentation), the effect of which would be or has been to deprive any other person of any payment under the program, it may withhold, in whole or in part, from the person participating in or employing such a scheme or device, or require him to refund, in whole or in part, the amount of any payment which has been or would otherwise be made to him in connection with the 1947 program.

**D. Failure to carry out approved erosion control measures.**—Payment will not be made to any person with respect to any farm which he owns or operates in a county if the county committee finds that he has been negligent and careless in his farming operations by failing to carry out approved erosion control measures on land under his control to the extent that any part of such land has become an erosion hazard during the 1947 program year to other land in the community.

**E. Payment computed and made without regard to claims.**—Any payment or share of payment shall be computed and made without regard to questions of title under State laws; without deduction of claims for advances (except as provided in paragraph F of this section, and except for indebtedness to the United States subject to set-off under orders issued by the Secretary); and without regard to any claim or lien against any crop, or proceeds thereof, in favor of the owner or any other creditor.

**F. Assignments.**—Any person who may be entitled to any payment in connection with the 1947 program may assign his payment in whole or in part as security for cash loaned or advances made for the purpose of financing the making of a crop in 1947. No assignment will be recognized unless it is made in writing on Form ACP-69 and in accordance with the instructions in ACP-70.

## Section 9. APPLICATION FOR PAYMENT

*[Notwithstanding any other provision of this bulletin, cash payments amounting to less than \$1.00 will not be made]*

**A. Persons eligible to file applications.**—An application for payment with respect to a farm may be made by any farmer who is entitled to share in the payment determined for the farm, except where his only payment is earned with conservation materials or services furnished by the Field Service Branch and the entire small payment increase, if any, earned by the use of the materials or services has been advanced to him.

**B. Time and manner of filing applications and information required.**—Payment will be made only upon application submitted on the prescribed form to the county office not later than June 30, 1948. Where conservation materials or services are furnished by the Field Service Branch, there need be reported on the application for payment with respect to such materials and services only the total credit and deduction value of the materials and services furnished. Payment may be withheld from any person who fails to file any form or furnish any information required with respect to any farm which such person is operating or renting to another. Any application for payment may be rejected if any form or information required of the applicant is not submitted to the county office within the time fixed by the regional director; except that any time limit established may be extended in any individual case by the State committee where failure to timely submit the form or information requested was due to conditions over which the farmer had no control. At least 2-weeks' notice to the public shall be given of the expiration of a time limit for filing prescribed forms or required information, and any time limit fixed shall afford a full and fair opportunity to those eligible to file the form or information within the period prescribed. Such notice shall be given by mailing notice to the office of each county committee and making copies available to the press.

## Section 10. APPEALS

Any farmer may, within 15 days after notice thereof is forwarded to or made available to him, request the county committee in writing to reconsider its recommendation or determination in any matter

affecting the right to or the amount of his payment with respect to the farm. The county committee shall notify him of its decision in writing within 15 days after receipt of written request for reconsideration. If the farmer is dissatisfied with the decision of the county committee, he may, within 15 days after the decision is forwarded to or made available to him, appeal in writing to the State committee. The State committee shall notify him of its decision in writing within 30 days after the submission of the appeal. If he is dissatisfied with the decision of the State committee, he may, within 15 days after its decision is forwarded to or made available to him, request the regional director to review the decision of the State committee.

Written notice of any decision rendered under this section by the county or State committee shall be also issued to each other producer on the farm who may be adversely affected by the decision.

## **Section 11. DEFINITIONS**

**A. Farm** means all adjacent or nearby farm or range land under the same ownership which is operated by one person, including also:

(1) Any other adjacent or nearby farm or range land which the county committee, in accordance with instructions issued by the Field Service Branch, determines is operated by the same person as part of the same unit in producing range livestock or with respect to the rotation of crops and with workstock, farm machinery, and labor substantially separate from that for any other lands; and

(2) Any field-rented tract (whether operated by the same or another person) which, together with any other land included in the farm, constitutes a unit with respect to the rotation of crops.

A farm shall be regarded as located in the county in which the principal dwelling is situated or, if there is no dwelling thereon, it shall be regarded as located in the county in which the major portion of the farm is located.

**B. Cropland** means farm land which in 1946 was tilled or was in regular rotation.

**C. Noncrop open pasture or range land** means pasture land (other than rotation pasture land) on which the predominant growth is forage suitable for grazing and on which the number or grouping of any trees or shrubs is such that the land could not be fairly considered as woodland.

**D. Person** means an individual, partnership, association, corporation, estate, or trust, or other business enterprise or other legal entity, and, wherever applicable, a State, a political subdivision of a State, or any agency thereof.

**E. Farmer** means any person who as landlord, tenant, or sharecropper, participates in the operation of a farm.

## **Section 12. AUTHORITY, AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS, AND APPLICABILITY**

**A. Authority.** The program is approved pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture under sections 7 to 17, inclusive, of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act (49 Stat. 1148, 16 U. S. C. 590g to 590q), as amended, and is contingent upon legislative authority to the Secretary to exercise after December 31, 1946, the powers now conferred on him by section 8 of the act.

**B. Availability of funds.** The provisions of the 1947 program

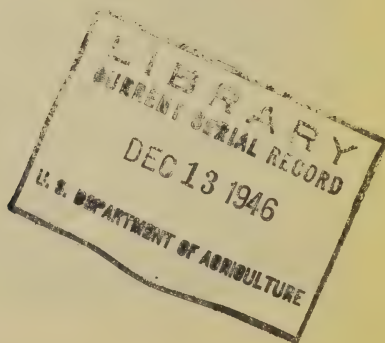


are necessarily subject to such legislation as the Congress of the United States may hereafter enact; the making of the payments herein provided is contingent upon such appropriation as the Congress may hereafter provide for such purpose; and the amounts of such payments will necessarily be within the limits finally determined by such appropriation.

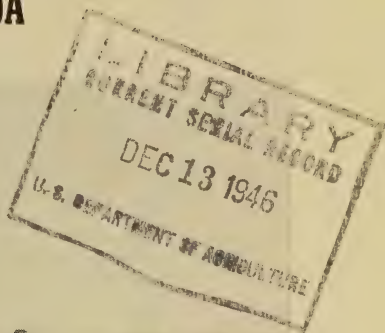
The funds provided for the 1947 program will not be available for the payment of applications filed in the county office after December 31, 1948.

**C. Applicability.** The provisions of the 1947 program contained herein, except section 7, are not applicable to (1) Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and Alaska; (2) any department or bureau of the United States Government or any corporation wholly owned by the United States; and (3) grazing lands owned by the United States which were acquired or reserved for conservation purposes or which are to be retained permanently under Government ownership, including, but not limited to, grazing lands administered under the Taylor Grazing Act or by the Forest Service or the Soil Conservation Service of the United States Department of Agriculture or by the Bureau of Biological Survey of the United States Department of the Interior.

The program is applicable to (1) privately owned lands; (2) lands owned by a State or political subdivision or agency thereof; (3) lands owned by corporations which are partly owned by the United States, such as Federal Land Banks and Production Credit Associations; (4) lands temporarily owned by the United States or a corporation wholly owned by it, which were not acquired or reserved for conservation purposes, including lands administered by the Farm Security Administration, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, or the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, or by any other Government agency designated by the Field Service Branch; (5) any cropland farmed by private persons which is owned by the United States or a corporation wholly owned by it; and (6) Indian lands, except that where grazing operations are carried out on Indian lands administered by the Department of the Interior, such lands are within the scope of the program only if covered by a written agreement approved by the Department of the Interior giving the operator an interest in the grazing and forage growing on the land and a right to occupy the land in order to carry out the grazing operations.



# 1947 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM HANDBOOK FOR FLORIDA



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION

*Field Service Branch—Southern Region*

## TO FLORIDA FARMERS:

This handbook has been prepared for your use. It contains the offer of our Government to assist you to do additional conservation work needed on your farm in 1947. Assistance may be in the form of cash payments or advances of materials and services needed in carrying out conservation practices. A landlord, tenant, or sharecropper is eligible for conservation assistance if:

1. The operator of the farm (or other person designated by the county committee) files with the county agricultural conservation association not later than March 15, 1947, form 47-SR-82-Fla., Conservation and Production Work Sheet and Performance Report, as notice of intention to participate in the 1947 Agricultural Conservation Program.
2. The county committee's approval of assistance is obtained before beginning any practice which requires prior approval of the committee.
3. The conservation practice is carried out in accordance with printed specifications in the handbook (see section 2).
4. Performance of the practice is reported to the county agricultural conservation association within the time specified in section 1, and application for payment is filed with the county agricultural conservation association within the time specified in section 9 B.

The county committee will advise you of the amount of assistance available for your farm as determined in accordance with section 1.

## STATE PMA COMMITTEE:

JAMES J. LOVE, *Chairman*

WALTER B. ANDERSON

CHARLES S. LEE

HARRY C. BROWN

A. P. SPENCER



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# **1947 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM HANDBOOK FOR FLORIDA**

## **Section 1. CONSERVATION ASSISTANCE**

Farmers in Florida are offered assistance under the 1947 Agricultural Conservation Program for carrying out, between January 1, 1947, and December 31, 1947, conservation practices which meet approved specifications and conditions of payment, provided that notice of intention to participate is filed with the county agricultural conservation association for the farm by the operator (or other farmer on the farm designated by the county committee) not later than March 15, 1947. This assistance consists of either payments as reimbursement for a part of the cost of performing conservation practices or conservation materials and services furnished for performing approved practices.

The county committee will recommend to the State committee a formula to be used in the county for determining the minimum limit of assistance for each farm in the county. Formulas approved by the State committee for establishing minimum farm limits shall take into consideration the conservation needs of individual farms and provide for an equitable distribution of assistance, including materials and services. The total of the minimum farm limits for any county shall not exceed the county limit on expenditures established by the State committee. Assistance earned within the minimum farm limit will be paid in full. Approved practices carried out on the farm in excess of the minimum farm limit will be paid at the approved rate of assistance on a pro rata basis so as not to exceed the unobligated portion of the county limit on expenditures.

Performance of practice 14 must be reported by the farmer not later than April 30, 1947. Performance of other practices must be reported by the farmer not later than January 15, 1948.

Farmers in any local area may agree in writing, with approval of the county and State committees, to perform designated amounts of practices which the State committee determines are necessary to conserve or improve the agricultural resources of the community. For purposes of payments, practices carried out under such an approved written agreement will be regarded as having been carried out on the farms of the farmers who performed the practices.

## **Section 2. CONSERVATION PRACTICES**

The following conservation practices have been recommended by the State committee and approved for payment by the Field Service Branch as practices best adapted to achieve sound soil and water conservation and use which will not be carried out in desired volume unless payments are made. County committees can approve assistance for only these practices.



In order to encourage the performance of practices which are needed most on all farms or on groups of farms in a county, the county committee, with the approval of the State committee, may designate from the practices approved for the State or area, those practices which will be applicable on all farms or designated groups of farms in the county.

### 1. Application of phosphate materials.

**SPECIFICATIONS.**—Phosphate materials can be applied only to established stands or in connection with a full seeding of perennial or biennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes, lespedeza, crotalaria, sesbania, Indigofera, Natal grass, permanent pasture, or green manure crops in orchards.

In the case of lespedeza seeded alone, winter legumes, sesbania, Indigofera, and crotalaria, application should be made at or before the time of seeding. Material will not qualify if applied to crops seeded or grown with an intertilled row crop. The material may be applied to volunteer crotalaria, volunteer sesbania, volunteer Indigofera, volunteer Natal grass, green manure crops in orchards, or volunteer lespedeza, if the application is made between January 1 and July 15. Material applied to crotalaria, sesbania, Indigofera, Natal grass, or lespedeza will not qualify, if such crops are followed by another crop planted prior to the fall of 1947.

East and south of the Suwannee River, this practice is not to be used more often than once every third year on pastures other than clover pastures. A more efficient use of superphosphate can be obtained by the addition of minor elements, such as zinc, manganese, copper, iron, and boron, where there is a deficiency of such elements.

#### 1. (a) Application of superphosphate:

- (1) 18 percent superphosphate—69 cents per 100 pounds.
- (2) 19 percent superphosphate—72 cents per 100 pounds.
- (3) 20 percent superphosphate—75 cents per 100 pounds.
- (4) 45 percent and over superphosphate—\$1.70 per 100 pounds.

Superphosphate applied in a mixed fertilizer will be paid for on the basis of equivalent 20 percent material.

Payment will not be made for superphosphate (or its equivalent in a mixed fertilizer) in excess of 600 pounds per acre for 18, 19, or 20 percent material or 250 pounds per acre of 45 to 48 percent material.

**PERFORMANCE AND ADMINISTRATION:**—The performance report must show:  
Applying \_\_\_\_\_ pounds of \_\_\_\_\_ percent superphosphate on \_\_\_\_\_  
acres of \_\_\_\_\_ on or about \_\_\_\_\_  
(Name of crop) (Date)

1947.

The amount credited for assistance cannot exceed 600 pounds per acre for 18, 19, or 20 percent material or 250 pounds per acre for 45 percent and over material.

If mixed fertilizer is used on eligible crops, the county office will convert to 20 percent equivalent by multiplying the pounds of mixed fertilizer used by the percent  $P_2O_5$  (expressed as a decimal; i. e., 8 percent is 0.08) and multiply the result by 5. (Example: 500 pounds 4-8-4 equals  $500 \times 0.08 \times 5$  equals 200 pounds of 20 percent material.)

Material used on eligible crops grown with an intertilled crop will not qualify. If the material is applied to a volunteer crop or to green manure crops in orchards, application must be made by July 15.

If the material is applied to crotalaria, Natal grass, sesbania, Indigofera, or lespedeza, these crops must not be followed by another summer crop.

The material will not qualify for assistance if used on pastures (other than clover pastures) where an application of phosphate material was made in 1945 or 1946 in the area east and south of the Suwannee River.

Sales receipts or other supporting evidence must be submitted.

1. (b) **Application of basic slag containing at least 8 percent total phosphorus pentoxide and ground sufficiently fine so that at least 80 percent will pass through a 100-mesh sieve—44 cents per 100 pounds.**

Payment will not be made for the application of more than 1,500 pounds of basic slag per acre.

PERFORMANCE AND ADMINISTRATION: The performance report must show: Applying ----- pounds of basic slag to ----- acres of ----- (Name of crop) on or about -----, 1947.

(Date)

Not more than 1,500 pounds per acre may be credited for assistance.

Material used on eligible crops grown with an intertilled crop will not qualify.

If the material is applied to a volunteer crop or to green manure crops in orchards, application must be made by July 15.

If the material is applied to crotalaria, Natal grass, sesbania, Indigofera, or lespedeza, these crops must not be followed by another summer crop.

The material will not qualify for assistance if used on pastures (other than clover pastures) where an application of phosphate material was made in 1945 or in 1946 in the area east and south of the Suwannee River.

Sales receipts or other supporting evidence must be submitted.

1. (c) **Application of raw rock or colloidal phosphate containing not less than 28 percent total phosphorus pentoxide and ground fine enough for 85 percent to pass through a 200-mesh sieve (wet screening method)—28 cents per 100 pounds.**

Payment will not be made for the application of more than 1,800 pounds of this material per acre.

PERFORMANCE AND ADMINISTRATION.—The performance report must show: Applying ----- pounds of 28 percent, finely ground raw rock (or colloidal) phosphate to ----- acres of ----- on or about -----, 1947.

(Name of crop)

(Date)

Not more than 1,800 pounds per acre may be credited for assistance.

Material used on eligible crops grown with an intertilled crop will not qualify.

If the material is applied to a volunteer crop or to green manure crops in orchards, application must be made by July 15.

If the material is applied to crotalaria, Natal grass, sesbania, Indigofera, or lespedeza, these crops must not be followed by another summer crop.

The material will not qualify for assistance if used on pastures (other than clover pastures) where an application of phosphate material was made in 1945 or in 1946 in the area east and south of the Suwannee River.

Sales receipts or other supporting evidence must be submitted.

1. (d) **Application of raw rock or colloidal phosphate containing not less than 18 percent total phosphorus pentoxide and ground fine enough for 80 percent of the raw rock phosphate to pass through a 100-mesh sieve (wet screening method) and for the colloidal phosphate to shake through a 6-mesh sieve and 85 percent to wash through a 325-mesh sieve—25 cents per 100 pounds.**

Payment will not be made for the application of more than 2,250 pounds of this material per acre.

PERFORMANCE AND ADMINISTRATION.—The performance report must show: Applying ----- pounds of 18 percent raw rock (or colloidal) phosphate to ----- acres of ----- on or about -----, 1947.

(Name of crop)

(Date)

Not more than 2,250 pounds per acre may be credited for assistance.

Material used on eligible crops grown with an intertilled crop will not qualify.

If the material is applied to a volunteer crop or to green manure crops in orchards, application must be made by July 15.

If the material is applied to crotalaria, Natal grass, sesbania, Indigofera, or lespedeza, these crops must not be followed by another summer crop.

The material will not qualify for assistance if used on pastures (other than clover pastures) where an application of phosphate material was made in 1945 or in 1946 in the area east and south of the Suwannee River.

Sales receipts or other supporting evidence must be submitted.

**2. Application of 60 percent potash (or its equivalent)—\$1.70 per 100 pounds.**

Payment will not be made for the application of more than 100 pounds of 60 percent potash (or its equivalent) per acre.

**SPECIFICATIONS.**—The material must be evenly distributed and applied to or in connection with the seeding or planting of winter legumes, lespedeza, kudzu, or permanent pasture consisting of (a) perennial or biennial legumes, (b) perennial grasses, or (c) mixtures of legumes and grasses. The material must be applied to the eligible crops at the time during the program year that is consistent with good farming practices for the locality.

**PERFORMANCE AND ADMINISTRATION.**—The performance report must show: Applying \_\_\_\_\_ pounds of \_\_\_\_\_ percent potash to \_\_\_\_\_ acres of \_\_\_\_\_ on or about \_\_\_\_\_, 1947. (Kind of crop or pasture)

(Date)

The acreage on which the material was used must be measured.

Sales receipts or other supporting evidence must be submitted.

If other than 60 percent material was used, the county office will convert to 60 percent equivalent by multiplying the total number of pounds of material by the percent of potash and multiplying the result thus obtained by 1.6667. (Example: 500 pounds of 50 percent material is equal to  $500 \times 0.50 \times 1.6667$  equals 417 pounds of 60 percent material.) Credit will be given for not more than 100 pounds of 60 percent equivalent material per acre.

### 3. Application of liming materials:

(a) Dolomitic limestone—\$4.75 per ton.

(b) Other ground limestone—\$3.50 per ton.

**SPECIFICATIONS.**—The above rates are based on liming materials of at least 90 percent or more calcium carbonate equivalent. If material of a lower grade is used, it must be applied in amounts sufficient to supply calcium carbonate equivalent to the above. Each material listed below is considered equivalent to 1 ton of nondolomitic ground limestone:

2,000 pounds of ground oyster or coquina shells.

3,000 pounds of limestone from Braden quarries.

3,000 pounds of Brooksville limestone screenings.

Ground limestone, oyster shells, or coquina shells must be of sufficient fineness so that at least 90 percent will pass through a 10-mesh sieve and 40 percent through a 100-mesh sieve.

**PERFORMANCE AND ADMINISTRATION.**—The performance report must show: Applying \_\_\_\_\_ tons of \_\_\_\_\_ limestone to \_\_\_\_\_ in 1947.

(Kind)

(Kind of land)

Sales receipts showing the name and address of the plant or quarry or other supporting evidence will be required.

Where material containing less than 90 percent calcium carbonate equivalent is used, the county office will convert the tonnage of such material to an equivalent amount of 90 percent material by multiplying the tonnage by the percent of calcium carbonate equivalent and multiplying the result by 1.1111. (Example: 5.00 tons of 85 percent material is equal to  $5.00 \times 0.85 \times 1.1111$  equals 4.72 tons.)

If limestone from Braden quarries or Brooksville screenings are used, the county office will convert to equivalent ground limestone by multiplying the tons used by 2 and dividing the result by 3.

**4. Application of not less than 2 tons air-dry weight of straw or equivalent mulching material per acre in orchards or on commercial vegetable land—\$3 per acre.**

Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained.



Payment will not be made for the application of prunings, trimmings, crop residue left on the land, or barnyard or stable manure.

**SPECIFICATIONS.**—The following materials are considered the equivalent of 2 tons air-dry weight of straw:

- 1½ tons of crotalaria or other hay-dry legumes.
- 2 tons of air-dry muck.
- 2 tons of air-dry leaves (pine needles excluded).
- 18 tons of hyacinths (green basis).
- 18 tons of celery trimmings.
- 1 ton of vegetable compost.

The material must be spread over the land in a reasonably uniform manner and in accordance with good farming practice.

**PERFORMANCE AND ADMINISTRATION.**—The performance report must show: Applying \_\_\_\_\_ tons of \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ acres of \_\_\_\_\_

(Kind of material)

(Grove) (Vegetable land)

The acreage on which the material is spread must be measured.

Sales receipts or other supporting evidence will be required.

No credit will be given unless prior approval has been obtained from the county committee and unless the equivalent of at least 2 tons air-dry weight of straw is used.

**5. (a) Annual lespedeza seeded in the spring of 1947 and left on the land or turned under—\$1.50 per acre.**

No payment will be made for carrying out this practice on land on which a practice payment is made under practice 8, 9, or 10.

**SPECIFICATIONS.**—The seeding rate should be at least 20 pounds per acre. A satisfactory growth will be deemed to have been established when the land is uniformly covered with a good stand. Lespedeza may be pastured if a satisfactory growth is left on the land or turned under. Seed may be harvested and qualify under the seed harvesting practice.

**PERFORMANCE AND ADMINISTRATION.**—The performance report must show: A good stand of annual lespedeza seeded in the spring of 1947 on \_\_\_\_\_ acres and sufficient plants left to reseed.

The acreage qualifying for assistance must be measured and must not include any acreage on which credit for practice 8, 9, or 10 is given.

Sales receipts or other supporting evidence must be submitted.

**5. (b) Establishing a satisfactory stand of perennial lespedeza for the prevention of water erosion—20 cents per pound.**

**SPECIFICATIONS.**—This practice is limited to steep slopes, waterways, and strips where the planting is intended to control erosion. Either lespedeza sericea or lespedeza juncea may be used. It is advisable to sow at least 30 pounds of scarified seed per acre. A sufficiently well-distributed stand must be secured to assure complete coverage of the area the following year. A firm well-prepared seedbed is necessary and planting should be done before April 15. At least 200 pounds of superphosphate per acre should be applied.

**PERFORMANCE AND ADMINISTRATION.**—The performance report must show: Establishing a good growth of lespedeza \_\_\_\_\_ to control erosion on \_\_\_\_\_

(Sericea) (Juncea)

acres by seeding \_\_\_\_\_ pounds.

Sales receipts or other supporting evidence must be submitted.

**6. Establishing a satisfactory cover of winter legumes seeded in the fall of 1947—(payment rates per pound to be announced at a later date).**

*Legume*

*Payment rate—  
cents per pound*

- (a) Austrian winter peas \_\_\_\_\_
- (b) Hairy vetch \_\_\_\_\_
- (c) Common vetch \_\_\_\_\_
- (d) Willamette vetch \_\_\_\_\_
- (e) Lupine \_\_\_\_\_
- (f) Dixie crimson clover \_\_\_\_\_

**SPECIFICATIONS.**—A satisfactory cover and growth are required and will be deemed to have been established when the land is uniformly covered. The following seeding rates per acre are recommended:

Austrian winter peas—30 pounds.

Vetch—25 pounds.

Lupine—50 pounds.

Dixie crimson clover—15 pounds.

Seed must be properly inoculated and should be planted prior to November 30.

Phosphate, potash, or lime should be applied where needed.

**PERFORMANCE AND ADMINISTRATION.**—The performance report must show: \_\_\_\_\_ pounds of \_\_\_\_\_ seeded in the

(Variety of winter legume)  
fall of 1947 on approximately \_\_\_\_\_ acres.

The land must be covered with a uniform stand.

The seed must have been properly inoculated.

Sales receipts or other supporting evidence must be submitted.

## 7. Establishing a satisfactory stand of kudzu—1 cent per plant.

**SPECIFICATIONS.**—The land should be in a good state of cultivation before the crowns or seedlings are planted and 200 pounds of superphosphate (or its equivalent) per acre should be applied at the time of planting or not more than 30 days thereafter. There must be a survival of at least 350 crowns or seedlings per acre showing healthy growth. Under normal conditions, this requires planting at least 500 crowns or seedlings per acre. The kudzu must be cultivated until the ground is covered by the vines.

**PERFORMANCE AND ADMINISTRATION.**—The performance report must show: Cover of kudzu established by planting \_\_\_\_\_ crowns or seedlings with not less than 350 crowns or seedlings per acre showing healthy growth.

All needed cultivation must have been given.

Sales receipts or other supporting evidence must be submitted.

## 8. Establishing a permanent pasture or waterway by planting sod pieces of Carib, Pangola, St. Augustine, Para, Bermuda, carpet, Vasey, guinea, Napier, or Bahia grass—\$5 per acre.

Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained.

**SPECIFICATIONS.**—Land to be sodded must be prepared as for seeding a permanent pasture. Sod pieces, canes, or rooted runners must be planted not more than 2½ feet apart (except Napier grass which may be 1½ feet by 5 feet and Pangola which may be 2½ feet by 4 feet) and adequately covered. If sod pieces are broadcast at the above rate on land that has been broken or disked, sufficient plowing must be done to properly cover the sod pieces. Where adapted, at least 5 pounds of common lespedeza should also be sown per acre in addition to the sodding. A pasture shall not be considered as established until 75 percent of the sod pieces show healthy growth.

It is desirable to apply phosphate, potash, or a complete fertilizer at the time of establishment to encourage rapid sodding.

**PERFORMANCE AND ADMINISTRATION.**—The performance report must show: Permanent pasture of \_\_\_\_\_ sodded (or sprigged) on

(Name of grass)  
\_\_\_\_\_ acres in 1947 after adequate preparation.

Sprigs or sod pieces must not be more than 2½ feet apart each way, except Napier may be 1½ by 5 feet and Pangola may be 2½ by 4 feet. At least 75 percent of the sod pieces or sprigs must show healthy growth before the acreage will qualify. Acreage reported under this practice must not be included in that reported under practice 5 (a).

The acreage qualifying for assistance must be measured.

Prior approval of the county committee must have been obtained.

## 9. Establishing a permanent pasture:

(a) Clearing, cleaning up, and preparing land for seeding or sodding permanent pasture during the program year—\$5 per acre. (Applicable only where the estimated cost of clearing is at least \$10 per acre.)

Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained. Payment may be made under practice 8, 9 (b), or 9 (c) for areas qualifying under this practice.

**SPECIFICATIONS.**—The area must not carry a stand of potential timber trees of desirable species. The original condition of the area must be such that a satisfactory sod could not be established, nor the area mowed, without the removal or destruction of brush, palmetto, other shrubs, or trees. A seedbed must be prepared and the area seeded or sodded in accordance with the specifications for practice 8, 9 (b), or 9 (c) during the program year.

**PERFORMANCE AND ADMINISTRATION.**—The performance report must show: Permanent pasture of -----

(Name of grasses or grasses and legumes)

established by clearing, cleaning up, preparing, and seeding or sodding ----- acres in 1947.

The area must have required extensive clearing or cleaning up in order to qualify.

The acreage qualifying for assistance must have been measured.

The preparation must provide a good, firm seedbed.

No block of less than one acre in extent will be considered. If the pasture is planted in strips, no strip less than 33 feet in width will be considered.

The rate of seeding per acre must not be less than those given in the specifications for practice 9 (b) and 9 (c).

Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained.

Sales receipts or other supporting evidence must be submitted.

Areas qualifying under this practice must also qualify under practice 8, 9 (b), or 9 (c).

## 9. (b) Establishing perennial grass mixtures or perennial grass and legume mixtures:

<i>Legume or grass</i>	<i>Payment rate— cents per pound</i>	<i>Legume or grass</i>	<i>Payment rate— cents per pound</i>
(1) Bermuda grass-----	25	(9) White Dutch clover-----	60
(2) Carpet grass-----	14	(10) Hop clover-----	25
(3) Bahia grass-----	23	(11) Persian clover-----	25
(4) Vasey grass-----	25	(12) Black medic-----	30
(5) Dallis grass-----	25	(13) California bur-clover-----	12
(6) Common lespedeza-----	25	(14) Hubam clover-----	20
(7) Kobe lespedeza-----	12	(15) Yellow melilotus-----	5
(8) Alyce clover-----	20		

Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained.

**SPECIFICATIONS:** The mixture used must contain one or more of the above grasses with one or more of the above legumes, or a mixture of two or more of the grasses (if no legume is used). Legumes alone or mixtures of legumes only will not qualify. The seedbed should be well prepared and should be firm and shallow rather than deep and soft. Where Bahia and Dallis grass are used, it is desirable to cover the seed lightly.

The preparation and seeding must be done in blocks or strips which can be accurately measured. No block of less than 1 acre in the area will be considered and boundary lines must be reasonably straight. Where preparation and seeding are done in strips, the strips must be reasonably straight and of uniform width. Such strips must be at least 33 feet in width and must be clear of trees and shrubs.

The following mixtures and seeding rates per acre are recommended:

- (1) At least 10 pounds of a mixture of two or more of Bermuda, carpet, Bahia, Vasey, and Dallis grass.
- (2) At least 7 pounds of one or more of Bermuda, carpet, Bahia, Vasey, and Dallis grass with either (a) 10 pounds of common lespedeza, or (b) 5 pounds of common lespedeza and 5 pounds of Kobe lespedeza, or (c) 10 pounds of Alyce clover.
- (3) At least 7 pounds of one or more of Bermuda, carpet, Bahia, or Dallis grass with either (a) 2 pounds of white Dutch clover, hop clover, or Persian clover, or (b) 4 pounds of black medic, California bur-clover, Hubam clover, or yellow melilotus.



Phosphate, potash, and lime should be applied where needed. The clover seed should be inoculated and fertilized with at least 1 ton of ground limestone (or its equivalent), 500 pounds of superphosphate (or its equivalent), and 100 pounds of 60 percent potash (or its equivalent).

**PERFORMANCE AND ADMINISTRATION.**—The performance report must show: Permanent pasture of -----

(Names of grasses or grass and legume mixture)

established by preparing and seeding approximately ----- acres in 1947. The report must also show the number of pounds of each grass and each legume seeded.

The preparation must provide a good, firm seedbed.

No block of less than 1 acre in extent will be considered.

If the pasture is planted in strips, no strip less than 33 feet in width will be considered.

The rates of seeding per acre must not be less than the rates given in items (1), (2), and (3) of the specifications.

Prior approval of the county committee must have been obtained.

Sales receipts or other supporting evidence must be submitted.

Areas qualifying under this practice must not also be reported under practice 5 (a) or 9 (c).

**9. (c) Establishing perennial pasture by single seedings of Bermuda, carpet, Bahia, or Dallis grass**—25 cents per pound for Bermuda and Dallis; 23 cents per pound for Bahia; 14 cents per pound for carpet.

Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained and will be given only in areas where these grasses are adapted.

**SPECIFICATIONS.**—At least 10 pounds per acre of one of the above grasses should be seeded on land prepared in accordance with the specifications for practice 9 (b).

**PERFORMANCE AND ADMINISTRATION.**—The performance report must show: Permanent pasture of ----- established by preparing and

(Kind of grass)

seeding ----- pounds on approximately ----- acres in 1947.

The preparation must provide a good, firm seedbed.

No block of less than 1 acre in extent will be considered.

If the pasture is planted in strips, no strip less than 33 feet in width will be considered.

The rate of seeding must be at least 10 pounds per acre.

Prior approval of the county committee must have been obtained.

Sales receipts or other supporting evidence must be submitted.

**10. Reestablishing existing permanent pastures**—Payment rates per pound of seed same as for practice 9 (b).

Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained.

**SPECIFICATIONS.**—The preparation of the land should be such as to secure a seedbed suitable for proper germination of the seed. Fertilizer and inoculation recommendations and the kinds of seed which may be used are the same as for practice 9 (b). If a legume or legume and grass mixture is not used for reseeded, at least two of the approved grasses must be seeded unless approved by the county committee as being in an area where satisfactory pastures can be obtained by seeding only one of the above grasses.

**PERFORMANCE AND ADMINISTRATION.**—The performance report must show: Reestablishing existing permanent pasture by preparing and reseeding in 1947 approximately ----- acres with ----- pounds of -----

(Kind of seed)

The number of pounds of each kind of seed used must be shown separately.

The preparation must provide a good, firm seedbed.

Prior approval of the county committee must have been obtained.

Sales receipts or other supporting evidence must be submitted.

**11. Mowing or chopping weeds or shrubs in pastures**—50 cents per acre.

**SPECIFICATIONS.**—The pasture must be mowed or chopped as often as necessary during the growing season to control weeds, shrubs, bushes, etc. The mowing or chopping must be done before the weed seed mature. Bushes and shrubs too heavy to mow or chop shall be removed. A phosphate material, potash, and lime should be applied where needed. Reseeding should also be done where needed.

**PERFORMANCE AND ADMINISTRATION.**—The performance report must show: Mowing (or chopping) weeds or shrubs on \_\_\_\_\_ acres of pasture in 1947. The mowing or chopping must be done before weed seed mature.

Mowing or chopping must be done as often as necessary to control growth of weeds, bushes, etc. Heavy bushes and shrubs must be removed.

## 12. Construction of standard and diversion terraces for which proper outlets are provided—75 cents per 100 linear feet.

Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained.

**SPECIFICATIONS.**—The terrace system, consisting of terraces and outlets, will be so planned as to location, direction, length of drainage, and location of outlets that the terraces will intercept all of the run-off water from the drainage area and carry it to a suitable outlet without permitting scouring action along its course of flow. In general, terraces will drain away from natural ridges to existing depressions or drainageways and will always be as short as possible. A maximum length of 1,200 feet may be allowed for drainage in one direction.

Terrace systems should be so planned that the terraces may outlet individually upon woods, native meadows, stabilized gullies, or pastures. Where natural outlets are not found, a disposal area will be developed by establishing a suitable perennial vegetation to control water from terraces and to provide forage for farm animals. Where a disposal area is not possible or practicable, a channel must be excavated and sodded to prevent washing. The outlet ends of all individual terrace channels must be protected by the use of adapted vegetative strips, temporary dams, rocks, or other suitable material. To prevent washing, it is desirable to establish vegetation in all outlets before terraces are constructed.

### Standard terraces.

(1) Terraces must be constructed on variable grades as follows:

#### Maximum fall per 100 feet

Maximum terrace lengths	Outlet end	Intermediate stations	Beginning end
	<i>Inches</i>	<i>Inches</i>	<i>Inches</i>
300 feet.....	4	-----	4
600 feet.....	4	-----	3
900 feet.....	4	3	2
1,200 feet.....	4	{ 3 2 }	1

#### Maximum fall per 25 feet

300 feet.....	1	-----	1
600 feet.....	1	-----	¾
900 feet.....	1	¾	½
1,200 feet.....	1	{ ¾ ½ }	¼

Grade changes in the terrace channel will be governed by changes in slope which cause bends in the terraces, field depressions causing heavy concentration of water into terrace at the point of crossing, and erosion conditions.

Where a sufficient number of grade increases are necessary to offset reduced velocity of flow in terrace channel caused by extreme adverse conditions, the outlet grade of terrace may be raised to 5 inches per 100 feet.

(2) Vertical spacing between terraces must not exceed the spacing shown in the following table:

Slope of land per 100 feet	Vertical interval between terraces	Approximate horizontal distance between terraces
		<i>Feet</i>
2 feet-----	2 feet-----	100
3 feet-----	2 feet 6 inches-----	83
4 feet-----	3 feet-----	75
5 feet-----	3 feet 6 inches-----	70
6 feet-----	4 feet-----	67
7 feet-----	4 feet 4 inches-----	62
8 feet-----	4 feet 8 inches-----	58
9 feet-----	5 feet-----	55
10 feet-----	5 feet 4 inches-----	53

(3) After settling, terraces must have a minimum cross-sectional area of channel of 7 square feet. To obtain this area of cross section, it is usually necessary for the newly constructed terrace to have a width of bank and channel of at least 15 to 20 feet and a height of terrace crest above channel bottom of 20 to 24 inches, a settled height of 15 to 18 inches being anticipated.

**Diversion terraces.**—The grade may be variable but must not exceed 6 inches per 100 linear feet. The channel must be at least 16 feet wide and the channel cross-sectional area must be at least 14 square feet. Diversion terraces should be designed by a technically trained person acceptable to the county committee.

**PERFORMANCE AND ADMINISTRATION.**—The performance report must show:

Constructing ----- linear feet of ----- terraces in  
(Standard or diversion)

1947. If the terraces are not constructed as a conservation service, the farm operator will submit a sketch showing the length of each terrace.

An employee of the county committee will inspect the terraces in accordance with instructions in SRS-52 and will file inspection report on form SRS-50. The planning of the system, maximum length of terraces, grade, vertical interval, and channel capacity must conform to the specifications given above.

Suitable outlets must be provided and protected by vegetative cover or other means before the terraces are accepted. If outlet protection for terraces constructed in 1947 is not provided by March 31, 1948, credit will not be given under the 1947 program.

Credit under the 1947 program will not be given for terraces where construction began prior to January 1, 1946, but for any reason was not completed (including outlet protection) until 1947.

### 13. (a) Green manure and cover crops of seeded summer legumes—\$1.50 per acre.

**SPECIFICATIONS.**—Only the following crops will qualify: Alyce clover, cowpeas, crotalaria, mung beans, sesbania, melilotus, beggarweed, velvetbeans, Indigofera, and soybeans from which the seed are not harvested for beans. A good growth from which a reasonable tonnage of forage can be harvested must be obtained and left on the land or plowed under.

Summer legumes planted in strips of two or more normal width rows between rows or strips of another crop will qualify to the extent the land is occupied by the summer legume; but if interplanted in the row with or planted in single rows between rows or strips of another crop, they will not qualify.

**PERFORMANCE AND ADMINISTRATION.**—The performance report must show: Cover crop of ----- seeded in 1947 on ----- acres and a good  
(Kind)

growth produced, left on land, or turned under.

If soybeans are used, the seed must not be harvested for beans.

The acreage qualifying for assistance must be measured.



If planted in strips of two or more rows, a description of the method of planting must be given.

Sales receipts or other supporting evidence must be submitted.

### 13. (b) Green manure and cover crops of seeded summer non-legumes—\$1 per acre.

**SPECIFICATIONS.**—The following cover crops or mixtures of these, also such mixtures containing crotalaria or other summer legumes where the legumes do not comprise the major portion of the tonnage produced, will qualify: Natal grass, Para grass, Rhodes grass, sorghum, millet, Sudan grass, and sown corn.

A good stand and a good growth must be obtained and all left on the land or plowed or disked under, and none cut for hay, harvested for seed, or grazed. A good growth means a growth from which a reasonable tonnage of forage can be harvested.

**PERFORMANCE AND ADMINISTRATION.**—The performance report must show: Cover crop of ----- seeded in 1947 on ----- acres and a good

(Kind)

growth made and left on land or plowed under.

The acreage qualifying for assistance must be measured.

Sales receipts or other supporting evidence must be submitted.

### 14. Establishing a satisfactory cover of small grain seeded in the fall of 1946 and the growth not harvested for grain or hay—\$1.50 per acre.

**SPECIFICATIONS.**—A satisfactory cover will be deemed to have been established when the land is uniformly covered with a growth from which a reasonable tonnage of forage could be harvested.

**PERFORMANCE AND ADMINISTRATION.**—The performance report must show: Cover of ----- seeded in the fall of 1946 on ----- acres and a

(Name of grain)

good growth secured, not harvested for grain or hay.

The acreage qualifying for assistance must be measured.

Sales receipts or other supporting evidence must be submitted.

### 15. Harvesting legume and grass seed—\$3.50 per acre.

The maximum acreage eligible for payment is 20 acres per farm.

**SPECIFICATIONS.**—Only the following will qualify: Lupine, crotalaria, lespedeza (except Korean), white Dutch clover, California bur-clover, annual sweetclover, Dixie crimson clover, Indigofera, black medic, sesbania, carpet grass, Bermuda grass, Vasey grass, Bahia grass, and Dallis grass. The harvesting must be done in a workmanlike manner in accordance with good farming practice and the seed properly stored if retained on the farm.

**PERFORMANCE AND ADMINISTRATION.**—The performance report must show: Harvesting ----- pounds of ----- from ----- acres

(Name of legume or grass)

in 1947.

The quantity of seed harvested must be reported and supported by evidence satisfactory to the county committee.

The harvesting must be done in a workmanlike manner.

If the seed are retained on the farm, evidence that the seed are properly stored must be submitted.

If the seed are sold, copies of the sales receipts must be submitted.

The acreage qualifying for assistance must be measured.

### 16. Surface water control on pastures:

- (a) Ditches less than 6 feet wide and less than 9 inches deep—22 cents per 100 linear feet.
- (b) Ditches 6 or more feet wide and 9 or more inches deep, but less than 9 feet wide and 12 inches deep—50 cents per 100 linear feet.
- (c) Ditches 9 or more feet wide and 12 or more inches deep, but less than 12 feet wide and 16 inches deep—\$1 per 100 linear feet.
- (d) Ditches 12 to 16 feet wide and 16 to 18 inches deep—\$1.80 per 100 linear feet.

Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained.

**SPECIFICATIONS.**—Ditches, after settling, must be between 4 to 16 feet wide and 6 to 18 inches deep.

V- or U-type ditches are to be spaced not closer than 100 feet apart center to center. For all ditches, the scale of depth to width must be approximately  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches in depth for each foot in width.

In all cases, the slopes of sides must be reasonably uniform. The maximum fall of ditches must not be in excess of 8 inches per 100 linear feet. All stumps, large roots, and other obstructions must be removed from ditches. Where sodding or seeding of the ditches is done in accordance with practice 8 or 9, payment will be made therefor. Enough openings down to the ground level must be provided in the spoil banks on each side of the ditch for water to readily enter the ditch.

Outlets or outlet ditches and openings into same must be constructed at such intervals as are necessary to dispose of surplus water where suitable natural outlets do not exist.

**PERFORMANCE AND ADMINISTRATION.**—The performance report must show: Constructing on pasture land ----- linear feet of V- (or U-) ditches ----- inches deep by ----- feet wide at top. Where more than one size is constructed, each size must be reported separately.

All ditches under this practice must be inspected by an employee of the county committee and inspection report showing that specifications have been met must be filed in the county office before credit for assistance is given.

If either the width or depth is less than the minimum set forth in (b), (c), or (d) above, payment shall be computed at the next lowest rate.

Payment will not be made for the construction of the necessary outlet ditches. Any excavations necessary are to be sodded or otherwise protected to the extent necessary to prevent erosion.

The ditch system for the designated area brought under the practice must be completed and no payment will be made for a partially completed system for a designated area.

Before prior approval is given by the county committee, the operator must indicate on the aerial photograph, if available, the areas on which he proposes to carry out the practice. He must also submit a map or sketch of such areas and indicate thereon the proposed ditches, outlets, and outlet ditches in their approximate location.

The operator must also give the following information: (1) Number of ditches proposed, by size; (2) interval between proposed ditches; (3) number of outlets or outlet ditches necessary to construct; (4) number of suitable natural outlets available; (5) the approximate date it is anticipated construction will begin; and (6) the approximate date it is anticipated all necessary construction will be completed.

**17. Application of minor elements as soil amendments. Only the following materials will qualify for assistance:**

	<i>Rate of assistance— cents per pound</i>
(a) Zinc sulphate-----	5.3
(b) Manganese sulphate-----	2.1
(c) Magnesium sulphate or sulphate of potash magnesia-----	1.2
(d) Copper sulphate-----	4.0
(e) Iron oxide or sulphate-----	1.0

**SPECIFICATIONS.**—The above materials may be applied singly or in mixtures consisting of two or more of these materials or in mixtures with other materials.

Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained.

The county committee will give approval only for the kinds and amounts per acre recommended for the county by the Experiment Station.

**PERFORMANCE AND ADMINISTRATION.**—The performance report must show:  
Applying ----- pounds of ----- to  
approximately ----- acres of -----  
(Kind of material)  
(Kind of crop)

Where more than one material is used, each kind must be reported separately.

County committees making this practice available in the county will secure recommendations for the county from the Florida Experiment Station. These recommendations will include, where applicable:

- (1) Kinds and amount per acre of each recommended for citrus lands.
- (2) Kinds and amount per acre of each recommended for vegetable and potato lands.
- (3) Kinds and amount per acre of each recommended for orchard lands other than citrus lands.
- (4) Kinds and amount per acre of each recommended for general crop lands.
- (5) Kinds and amount per acre recommended for pasture lands.

Prior approval must have been obtained and approval for assistance will be given by the county committee only for the kinds of material and to the extent recommended for the county in accordance with the above.

Sales receipts or other supporting evidence must be submitted.

**18. (a) Planting longleaf pine, slash pine, yellow poplar, black cherry, or red cedar on cropland or on farm woodlands—\$4.50 per acre, not to exceed the cropland in the farm.**

Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained.

**SPECIFICATION.**—The plantings shall be protected from fire and from grazing by hogs, goats, and other livestock which will destroy the seedlings. The plantings shall be cared for in accordance with good tree-culture practice. At least 650 trees per acre must be planted and the survival shall not be less than 65 percent. Hardwoods must be cultivated or weeded with a hoe as often as necessary to control competition from weeds and grass.

Trees purchased from a State nursery will qualify.

**PERFORMANCE AND ADMINISTRATION.**—The performance report must show: Planting at least 650 \_\_\_\_\_ per acre on \_\_\_\_\_ acres of \_\_\_\_\_ (Name of trees) \_\_\_\_\_ in 1947.

(Cropland or farm woodland)

At least 420 trees per acre must be living.

The trees must be cared for and protected from fire and harmful livestock. If hardwoods are planted, they must be cultivated or weeded with a hoe to control competing growth.

The acreage qualifying for assistance must be measured.

Prior approval of the county committee must have been obtained.

**18. (b) Planting longleaf pine, slash pine, yellow poplar, black cherry, cajuput, or red cedar on fenced noncrop open pasture land not considered farm woodlands—\$3 per acre.**

Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained.

Prior to planting, the producer shall furnish a full length (legal) description of his property to accompany his worksheet and aerial or other maps satisfactory to the county committee of the area to be planted, including any interior holdings within the fenced area that are not owned by the producer.

**SPECIFICATIONS.**—All plantings must be made as nearly as possible in solid blocks in the mapped area. On irregularly shaped plantings, only that acreage which is in blocks will qualify and irregular portions will be disregarded.

At least 650 trees per acre must be planted and a minimum survival of 65 percent is required. All planted areas must be protected from damage by sheep, goats, and other livestock which will damage the seedlings. The planted area must be protected from fire and all areas not under organized cooperative fire control with the Florida Board of Forestry must meet the following minimum requirements:

- (1) Areas comprising less than 40 acres shall be surrounded by a plowed firebreak 8 feet wide and the area divided into approximately 10-acre blocks by a plowed firebreak 8 feet wide.
- (2) Areas comprising 40 acres or more shall be surrounded with a plowed firebreak 16 feet wide and each 40 acres within such area shall be surrounded by a plowed firebreak 16 feet wide. In addition, the area within each 40-acre block shall be divided into four blocks of approximately 10 acres, with a plowed firebreak 8 feet wide.



- (3) Clean-plowed firebreaks of specified width exposing the mineral subsoil are required. The fire lines shall be as straight as practicable but may deviate because of unusual ground conditions.

All plantings and firebreak plowing shall be done in a workmanlike manner and according to good forestry methods.

Trees purchased from a State nursery will qualify.

PERFORMANCE AND ADMINISTRATION.—The performance report must show: Planting at least 650 \_\_\_\_\_ per acre on \_\_\_\_\_ acres of fenced  
(Name of trees)

noncrop open pasture land in 1947.

At least 420 trees per acre must be living.

The trees must be protected from harmful livestock.

If not under organized cooperative fire control, firebreaks as described in the specifications must be constructed and maintained.

The acreage qualifying for assistance must be measured.

Land descriptions and map of the area planted must have been furnished to the county committee.

Prior approval of the county committee must have been obtained.

### 19. Local conservation practice.

With the prior approval of the State committee, the county committee may select one practice of a local nature, not otherwise included in this handbook, which has a definite soil or water conservation value and meets specific needs in the county. Any practice selected hereunder must be carried out under specifications approved by the State committee.

RATE OF PAYMENT.—The rate shall be recommended by the county committee and approved by the State committee. It shall not exceed that percentage of the cost approved as the payment for practices of a similar type included in this handbook or in the 1947 national outline of practices.

Not to exceed 10 percent of the county's original allocation of funds, plus 10 percent of any additional county allocation of funds, may be used under this practice.

## Section 3. CONSERVATION MATERIALS AND SERVICES

To assist farmers in obtaining a larger volume of needed materials and services, the State committee may authorize the county committee to advance payment to farmers in the form of conservation materials and services for carrying out approved practices.

The farmer shall pay that part of the cost which is in excess of the credit (excluding small payment increase (section 5)) for use of the material or service in carrying out approved practices.

Title to any material or seed furnished either directly or through purchase orders shall vest in the Field Service Branch until the material or seed is applied or planted or all charges are satisfied.

A deduction shall be made from the payment of the farmer for materials or services furnished him by the Field Service Branch. The deduction shall be the sum of the credit value of the conservation materials and services furnished, except that where the cost to the Field Service Branch is less than the credit value, the deduction shall be equal to the cost. A deduction shall be made for materials dam-

aged while in possession of the farmer beyond effective use to earn a practice payment, unless he shows that such damage was caused by circumstances beyond his control.

If the farmer misuses any material or service furnished, an additional deduction equal to the original amount of the deduction for the material or service misused shall be made. If the deduction for the material or service exceeds the payment for the farmer to whom the material or service was furnished, the amount of the difference shall be paid by the farmer to the Treasurer of the United States. Materials or services furnished to farmers under the 1947 program will be considered as misused where the county committee finds that (1) materials were used for a purpose not specified under approved conservation practices, unless failure to use the materials properly was due to conditions beyond the farmer's control; (2) materials were disposed of by sale, barter, or some other unauthorized means; (3) materials were willfully destroyed or became unusable through negligence while in possession of the farmer; or (4) a structure, such as a terrace or dam, was willfully destroyed or destroyed through negligence. If the farmer fails to furnish the county committee by January 15, 1948, required information on the disposition of materials, the materials shall be presumed to have been misused until the required information is furnished.

If materials or services are not used during the program year, they may, at the option of the county committee, (1) be transferred to another farmer or, in the case of materials, otherwise disposed of by the county committee at the expense of the farmer who did not use the material; or (2) be retained by the farmer for use in a subsequent year. If materials or services are abandoned, they may be transferred to another farmer or otherwise disposed of by the county committee at the expense of the farmer who abandoned the material or service.

#### **Section 4. PRACTICES CARRIED OUT WITH STATE OR FEDERAL AID**

The extent of any practice shall not be reduced because it is carried out with materials or services furnished by the Field Service Branch or by any agency of a State to another agency of the same State. In other cases of State or Federal aid, the total extent of any practice performed shall be reduced for purposes of payment by the percentage of the total cost of the practice which the county committee determines was furnished by a State or Federal agency.

#### **Section 5. INCREASE IN SMALL PAYMENTS**

The payment computed for any person with respect to any farm shall be increased as follows:

- (a) Any payment amounting to 71 cents or less shall be increased to \$1.
- (b) Any payment amounting to more than 71 cents but less than \$1 shall be increased by 40 percent.

(c) Any payment amounting to \$1 or more shall be increased in accordance with the following schedule:

Amount of payment computed	Increase in payment	Amount of payment computed	Increase in payment
\$1 to \$1.99	\$0. 40	\$32 to \$32.99	\$10. 40
\$2 to \$2.99	. 80	\$33 to \$33.99	10. 60
\$3 to \$3.99	1. 20	\$34 to \$34.99	10. 80
\$4 to \$4.99	1. 60	\$35 to \$35.99	11. 00
\$5 to \$5.99	2. 00	\$36 to \$36.99	11. 20
\$6 to \$6.99	2. 40	\$37 to \$37.99	11. 40
\$7 to \$7.99	2. 80	\$38 to \$38.99	11. 60
\$8 to \$8.99	3. 20	\$39 to \$39.99	11. 80
\$9 to \$9.99	3. 60	\$40 to \$40.99	12. 00
\$10 to \$10.99	4. 00	\$41 to \$41.99	12. 10
\$11 to \$11.99	4. 40	\$42 to \$42.99	12. 20
\$12 to \$12.99	4. 80	\$43 to \$43.99	12. 30
\$13 to \$13.99	5. 20	\$44 to \$44.99	12. 40
\$14 to \$14.99	5. 60	\$45 to \$45.99	12. 50
\$15 to \$15.99	6. 00	\$46 to \$46.99	12. 60
\$16 to \$16.99	6. 40	\$47 to \$47.99	12. 70
\$17 to \$17.99	6. 80	\$48 to \$48.99	12. 80
\$18 to \$18.99	7. 20	\$49 to \$49.99	12. 90
\$19 to \$19.99	7. 60	\$50 to \$50.99	13. 00
\$20 to \$20.99	8. 00	\$51 to \$51.99	13. 10
\$21 to \$21.99	8. 20	\$52 to \$52.99	13. 20
\$22 to \$22.99	8. 40	\$53 to \$53.99	13. 30
\$23 to \$23.99	8. 60	\$54 to \$54.99	13. 40
\$24 to \$24.99	8. 80	\$55 to \$55.99	13. 50
\$25 to \$25.99	9. 00	\$56 to \$56.99	13. 60
\$26 to \$26.99	9. 20	\$57 to \$57.99	13. 70
\$27 to \$27.99	9. 40	\$58 to \$58.99	13. 80
\$28 to \$28.99	9. 60	\$59 to \$59.99	13. 90
\$29 to \$29.99	9. 80	\$60 to \$185.99	14. 00
\$30 to \$30.99	10. 00	\$186 to \$199.99	( <sup>1</sup> )
\$31 to \$31.99	10. 20	\$200 and over	( <sup>2</sup> )

<sup>1</sup> Increase to \$200.

<sup>2</sup> No increase.

## Section 6. DIVISION OF PAYMENTS

The payment earned in carrying out practices with conservation materials or services shall be credited to the farmer to whom the materials or services are furnished. Payment for practices performed with conservation materials and services shall have priority over payment for other practices. The payment earned in carrying out other practices shall be paid to the farmer who carried out the practices. If more than one farmer contributed to the carrying-out of such practices, the payment shall be divided in the proportion that the county committee determines the farmers contributed to the carrying-out of the practices. In making this determination, the county committee shall take into consideration the value of the labor, equipment, or material contributed by each farmer toward the carrying-out of each practice on a particular acreage, assuming that each contributed equally unless it is established to the satisfaction of the county committee that their respective contributions thereto were not in equal proportion. The furnishing of land will not be considered as a contribution to the carrying-out of any practice.



In case of death, incompetency, or disappearance of any farmer, his share of the payment shall be paid to his successor, determined in accordance with the provisions of the regulations in ACP-122, as amended.

#### **Section 7. PAYMENTS LIMITED TO \$10,000**

The total of all payments made in connection with the 1947 Agricultural Conservation Program and 1947 Naval Stores Conservation Program to any individual, partnership, or estate with respect to farms, ranching units, and turpentine places located within Florida shall not exceed the sum of \$10,000.

The total of all payments made in connection with the 1947 Agricultural Conservation Program and 1947 Naval Stores Conservation Program to any person other than an individual, partnership, or estate with respect to farms, ranching units, and turpentine places in the United States (including Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico) shall not exceed the sum of \$10,000.

All or any part of any payment which has been or otherwise would be made to any person under the 1947 program may be withheld or required to be refunded if he has adopted or participated in adopting any scheme or device designed to evade, or which has the effect of evading, the provisions of this section.

#### **Section 8. GENERAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO PAYMENTS**

**A. Failure to maintain practices under previous programs.**—If the county committee determines that any conservation practice carried out under previous agricultural conservation programs is not maintained in accordance with good farming practices or the effectiveness of any such practice is destroyed during the 1947 program year, a deduction shall be made for the extent of the practice destroyed or not maintained. The deduction rate shall be the 1947 practice rate, or if the practice is not offered in 1947, the practice rate in effect during the year the practice was performed. The deduction shall be made from the payment of the person responsible for destroying or not maintaining the practice after the payment has been increased in accordance with the provisions of section 5.

**B. Practices defeating purposes of programs.**—If the State committee finds that any farmer has adopted or participated in any practice which tends to defeat the purposes of the 1947 or previous programs, it may withhold or require to be refunded all or any part of any payment which has been or would be computed for him.

**C. Depriving others of payment.**—If the State committee finds that any person has employed any scheme or device (including coercion, fraud, or misrepresentation), the effect of which would be or has been to deprive any other person of any payment under the program, it may withhold, in whole or in part, from the person participating in or employing such a scheme or device, or require him to refund, in whole or in part, the amount of any payment which has been or would otherwise be made to him in connection with the 1947 program.

**D. Failure to carry out approved erosion control measures.**—Payment will not be made to any person with respect to any farm which he owns or operates in a county if the county committee finds that he has been negligent and careless in his farming operations by failing to carry out approved erosion control measures on land under his control to the extent that any part of such land has become an erosion hazard during the 1947 program year to other land in the community.

**E. Payment computed and made without regard to claims.**—Any payment or share of payment shall be computed and made without regard to questions of title under State laws; without deduction of claims for advances (except as provided in paragraph F of this section, and except for indebtedness to the United States subject to set-off under orders issued by the Secretary); and without regard to any claim or lien against any crop, or proceeds thereof, in favor of the owner or any other creditor.

**F. Assignments.**—Any person who may be entitled to any payment in connection with the 1947 program may assign his payment in whole or in part as security for cash loaned or advances made for the purpose of financing the making of a crop in 1947. No assignment will be recognized unless it is made in writing on Form ACP-69 and in accordance with the instructions in ACP-70.

#### Section 9. APPLICATION FOR PAYMENT

*[Notwithstanding any other provision of this bulletin, cash payments amounting to less than \$1.00 will not be made]*

**A. Persons eligible to file applications.**—An application for payment with respect to a farm may be made by any farmer who is entitled to share in the payment determined for the farm.

**B. Time and manner of filing applications and information required.**—Payment will be made only upon application submitted on the prescribed form to the county office not later than June 30, 1948. Where conservation materials or services are furnished by the Field Service Branch, there need be reported on the application for payment with respect to such materials and services only the total credit and deduction value of the materials and services furnished. Payment may be withheld from any person who fails to file any form or furnish any information required with respect to any farm which such person is operating or renting to another. Any application for payment may be rejected if any form or information required of the applicant is not submitted to the county office within the time fixed by the regional director; except that any time limit established may be extended in any individual case by the State committee where failure to timely submit the form or information requested was due to conditions over which the farmer had no control. At least 2 weeks' notice to the public shall be given of the expiration of a time limit for filing prescribed forms or required information, and any time limit fixed shall afford a full and fair opportunity to those eligible to file the form or information within the period prescribed. Such notice shall be given by mailing notice to the office of each county committee and making copies available to the press.

## Section 10. APPEALS

Any farmer may, within 15 days after notice thereof is forwarded to or made available to him, request the county committee in writing to reconsider its recommendation or determination in any matter affecting the right to or the amount of his payment with respect to the farm. The county committee shall notify him of its decision in writing within 15 days after receipt of written request for reconsideration. If the farmer is dissatisfied with the decision of the county committee, he may, within 15 days after the decision is forwarded to or made available to him, appeal in writing to the State committee. The State committee shall notify him of its decision in writing within 30 days after the submission of the appeal. If he is dissatisfied with the decision of the State committee, he may, within 15 days after its decision is forwarded to or made available to him, request the regional director to review the decision of the State committee.

Written notice of any decision rendered under this section by the county or State committee shall be also issued to each other producer on the farm who may be adversely affected by the decision.

## Section 11. DEFINITIONS

**A. Farm** means all adjacent or nearby farm or range land under the same ownership which is operated by one person, including also:

(1) Any other adjacent or nearby farm or range land which the county committee, in accordance with instructions issued by the Field Service Branch, determines is operated by the same person as part of the same unit in producing range livestock or with respect to the rotation of crops and with workstock, farm machinery, and labor substantially separate from that for any other lands; and

(2) Any field-rented tract (whether operated by the same or another person) which, together with any other land included in the farm, constitutes a unit with respect to the rotation of crops.

A farm shall be regarded as located in the county in which the principal dwelling is situated or, if there is no dwelling thereon, it shall be regarded as located in the county in which the major portion of the farm is located.

**B. Cropland** means farm land which in 1946 was tilled or was in regular rotation.

**C. Noncrop open pasture or range land** means pasture land (other than rotation pasture land) on which the predominant growth is forage suitable for grazing and on which the number or grouping of any trees or shrubs is such that the land could not be fairly considered as woodland.

**D. Person** means an individual, partnership, association, corporation, estate, or trust, or other business enterprise or other legal entity, and, wherever applicable, a State, a political subdivision of a State, or any agency thereof.

**E. Farmer** means any person who as landlord, tenant, or sharecropper, participates in the operation of a farm.

## Section 12. AUTHORITY, AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS, AND APPLICABILITY

**A. Authority.**—The program is approved pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture under sections 7 to 17, inclusive, of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act (49 Stat. 1148, 16 U. S. C. 590g to 590q), as amended, and is contingent upon legislative authority to the Secretary to exercise after December 31, 1946, the powers now conferred on him by section 8 of the act.

**B. Availability of funds.**—The provisions of the 1947 program are necessarily subject to such legislation as the Congress of the United States may hereafter enact; the making of the payments herein provided is contingent upon such appropriation as the Congress may hereafter provide for such purpose; and the amounts of such payments will necessarily be within the limits finally determined by such appropriation.

The funds provided for the 1947 program will not be available for the payment of applications filed in the county office after December 31, 1948.

**C. Applicability.**—The provisions of the 1947 program contained herein, except section 7, are not applicable to (1) Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and Alaska; (2) any department or bureau of the United States Government or any corporation wholly owned by the United States; and (3) grazing lands owned by the United States which were acquired or reserved for conservation purposes or which are to be retained permanently under Government ownership, including, but not limited to, grazing lands administered under the Taylor Grazing Act or by the Forest Service or the Soil Conservation Service of the United States Department of Agriculture or by the Bureau of Biological Survey of the United States Department of the Interior.

The program is applicable to (1) privately owned lands; (2) lands owned by a State or political subdivision or agency thereof; (3) lands owned by corporations which are partly owned by the United States, such as Federal Land Banks and Production Credit Associations; (4) lands temporarily owned by the United States or a corporation wholly owned by it, which were not acquired or reserved for conservation purposes, including lands administered by the Farm Security Administration, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, or the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, or by any other Government agency designated by the Field Service Branch; (5) any cropland farmed by private persons which is owned by the United States or a corporation wholly owned by it; and (6) Indian lands, except that where grazing operations are carried out on Indian lands administered by the Department of the Interior, such lands are within the scope of the program only if covered by a written agreement approved by the Department of the Interior giving the operator an interest in the grazing and forage growing on the land and a right to occupy the land in order to carry out the grazing operations.



# 1947 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM HANDBOOK FOR GEORGIA



## STATE PMA COMMITTEE

S. E. STATHAM, *Chairman*—  
Americus

ROBIE GRAY, *Vice Chairman*—  
Millen

E. P. BOWEN, Jr., *Member*—  
Tifton

J. COLQUITT LOUGHRIDGE, *Member*—  
Chatsworth

WALTER S. BROWN, *Ex-Officio Member*—  
Athens

WILLIAM H. BOOTH, *Member*—  
Commerce

T. R. BREEDLOVE, *State Director*—Athens

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION  
*Field Service Branch—Southern Region*

## 1947 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM FOR GEORGIA

Our soil is the basis of all farm income. Good crops, livestock, better homes, churches and schools, a healthy people, and even the prosperity of our Nation are dependent on good soil. The main objectives of the program are to make farming a more profitable business for the farmer by increasing yields and promoting proper use of the land, to insure consumers of adequate supplies of food and fibers, and to leave for future generations better farms.

The 1947 Agricultural Conservation Program for Georgia offers every farmer in the State the same opportunity to restore and conserve the fertility of the soil through the use of conservation practices. By the use of these the living standard and economic stability of farm families will improve. Farmers who carry out approved practices contained in this handbook on their farms during the year will be eligible to receive payments. Designated conservation materials and services may be furnished in lieu of payments. Now is the time to plan your operations to share in the funds provided by Congress for soil conservation. Details of the program are contained in this handbook and further information may be obtained from the office of the county ACA committee or from your community committeeman.

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# 1947 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

## HANDBOOK FOR GEORGIA

### Section 1. CONSERVATION ASSISTANCE

Farmers in Georgia are offered assistance under the 1947 Agricultural Conservation Program for carrying out, between January 1, 1947, and December 31, 1947, approved conservation practices. This assistance consists of either payments as reimbursement for a part of the cost of performing conservation practices or conservation materials and services furnished for performing approved practices.

The State committee has established a formula to be used in all counties for determining the guaranteed minimum assistance for each farm. This guaranteed minimum assistance for each farm shall be the larger of \$10 or the sum of the following amounts:

- (1) 50 cents for each acre of cropland on the farm.
- (2) 50 cents for each acre of commercial orchards on the farm.
- (3) 25 cents for each acre of fenced noncrop open pasture on the farm.

Assistance earned within the minimum farm limit will be paid in full. Approved practices carried out on the farm in excess of the minimum farm limit will be paid at the approved rate of assistance on a pro rata basis so as not to exceed the unobligated portion of the funds available to Georgia farmers.

The farmer must report performance of conservation practices by January 15, 1948.

Farmers in any local area may agree in writing, with approval of the county and State committees, to perform designated amounts of practices which the State committee determines are necessary to conserve or improve the agricultural resources of the community. For purposes of payments, practices carried out under such an approved written agreement will be regarded as having been carried out on the farms of the farmers who performed the practices.

### Section 2. CONSERVATION PRACTICES

The following conservation practices have been recommended by the State committee and approved for payment by the Field Service Branch as practices best adapted to achieve sound soil and water conservation and use which will not be carried out in desired volume unless payments are made. County committees can approve assistance for only these practices.

#### 1. Application of superphosphate:

- (a) 18 percent—75 cents per 100 pounds.
- (b) 19 percent—79 cents per 100 pounds.
- (c) 20 percent—82 cents per 100 pounds.
- (d) 45 percent and greater—\$1.75 per 100 pounds.

Superphosphate applied in mixed fertilizers or straight materials other than those listed above will be paid for on the basis of equivalent 20 percent material.

**TECHNICAL COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS.**—Phosphate, of which superphosphate of varying percentages and forms is a carrier, is one of the three most commonly deficient plant-food elements in our soils. Cover crops, pastures, forage crops, and all other crops need to be supplied with this important plant food if maximum yields and supplies of phosphate in food and feed are to be obtained. This may be supplied direct as intended by this practice, or indirect through complete fertilizer used on other crops in a rotation. When soil tests or plant growth indicate a decided deficiency, this condition should be corrected by a high initial application and maintained by fertilizing crops in a rotation or, if pastures, by application at regular intervals. Phosphate should be evenly distributed and worked into the soil.

**REFERENCES.**—See recommendations under applicable pasture and legume practices.

**PERFORMANCE.**—See performance under practice 3.

## 2. Application of basic slag containing not less than 8 percent total $P_2O_5$ —44 cents per 100 pounds.

**TECHNICAL COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS.**—Basic slag is a carrier of phosphate and lime. It usually contains 8 to 10 percent phosphate ( $P_2O_5$ ) and 75 percent limestone equivalent. Because of this combination, it is excellent for pastures, winter and summer legumes, perennial legumes, and for general soil improvement. Rates of application should be in accordance with soil tests or general plant-growth deficiency signs. Basic slag should be evenly distributed and worked into the soil.

**REFERENCES.**—See recommendations under applicable pasture and legume practices.

**PERFORMANCE.**—See performance under practice 3.

## 3. Application of 60 percent potash (or its equivalent)—\$1.75 per 100 pounds.

Potash applied in mixed fertilizers or straight materials other than 60 percent will be paid for on the basis of equivalent 60 percent material.

**TECHNICAL COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS.**—Potash is one of the three most deficient plant-food elements in our soil. It is essential in all plant growth and must be present in abundance if maximum crop growths and production are obtained. If the soil is very low in this element as indicated by soil test or plant-growth deficiency signs, this material should be applied to crops permitted under this practice and maintained by fertilizing crops in a rotation or, if pastures, by application at regular intervals. Potash should be evenly distributed.

**REFERENCES.**—See recommendations under applicable pasture and legume practices.

**PERFORMANCE FOR PRACTICES 1, 2, AND 3.**—Payments will be made in connection with superphosphate, basic slag, and potash only when used on or in connection with (1) permanent pastures; (2) new or old stands of kudzu and lespedeza sericea; (3) new seedlings of biennial or perennial legumes and perennial grasses; (4) new seedlings or sodding of permanent vegetative waterways; (5) new seedlings of summer legumes grown alone, except soybeans for beans and all peanuts; (6) winter legumes or mixtures of winter legumes and small grains or ryegrass; (7) volunteer lespedeza or volunteer crotalaria; and (8) small grains seeded in the fall of 1946 and overseeded with lespedeza in the spring of 1947.

Report the number of pounds of each material applied to the eligible crops named above. Sales receipts showing analysis of materials must be made available unless the materials were obtained as conservation materials through the county office.

## 4. Application of liming materials.—The payment rates per ton are listed below:

Chatham, Dade, Effingham, Franklin, Hart, Liberty, Lincoln, Long, and McIntosh Counties.....	\$3.30
Bryan, Camden, Candler, Elbert, Glascock, Glynn, Heard, Rabun, Screven, and Walker Counties.....	3.25
Appling, Banks, Brantley, Bulloch, Burke, Charlton, Chattooga, Columbia, Evans, Habersham, Jackson, Jenkins, Madison, Oglethorpe, Richmond, Stephens, Tattnall, Wayne, and White Counties.....	3.20

Bacon, Barrow, Carroll, Catoosa, Clinch, Emanuel, Floyd, Greene, Hall, Haralson, Jeff Davis, Jefferson, McDuffie, Montgomery, Oconee, Pierce, Polk, Taliaferro, Toombs, Walton, Ware, Wheeler, Whitfield, and Wilkes Counties.....	3. 15
Clarke, Coffee, Coweta, DeKalb, Douglas, Echols, Forsyth, Gordon, Gwinnett, Hancock, Irwin, Johnson, Lanier, Laurens, Lowndes, Lumpkin, Meriwether, Paulding, Rockdale, Seminole, Telfair, Towns, Treutlen, Troup, Warren, and Washington Counties.....	3. 10
Fulton, Morgan, Murray, and Newton Counties.....	3. 05
Atkinson, Ben Hill, Brooks, Butts, Clayton, Decatur, Dodge, Fayette, Grady, Harris, Henry, Thomas, and Wilcox Counties.....	3. 00
Bartow, Berrien, Cobb, Cook, Crisp, Dooly, Jasper, Lamar, Mitchell, Pike, Pulaski, Putnam, Spalding, and Upson Counties.....	2. 95
Baldwin, Colquitt, Dawson, Early, Marion, Monroe, Muscogee, Talbot, Tift, Turner, Twiggs, and Wilkinson Counties.....	2. 90
Jones and Miller Counties.....	2. 85
Baker, Macon, Schley, Sumter, and Union Counties.....	2. 80
Bibb, Calhoun, Clay, Quitman, Taylor, and Worth Counties.....	2. 75
Bleckley, Chattahoochee, Crawford, and Peach Counties.....	2. 70
Fannin, Stewart, and Webster Counties.....	2. 60
Cherokee County.....	2. 55
Dougherty, Gilmer, Houston, Lee, Pickens, Randolph, and Terrell Counties.....	2. 50

**TECHNICAL COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS.**—Lime supplies calcium, an important plant food, corrects soil acidity, and, especially with soils containing large amounts of silt and clay, improves the physical condition of the soil. Its presence in the soil increases the calcium content of crops and indirectly the amount of this element to livestock. Where the soil is low in this element as compared with the requirement of the crop to be grown, it gives large increases in growth. In liming, consideration should be given to the crop to be grown, the type of soil, and the high acidity or low calcium content as shown by soil tests or other indications. Where there is a known deficiency of magnesium, dolomitic limestone should be used, if available at about the same cost.

**REFERENCE.**—Farmers' Bulletin No. 1845, USDA.

**PERFORMANCE.**—Payment will be made for the application of lime to any pasture or to cropland regardless of the crops grown. Material must be fine enough that 40 percent will pass through a 100-mesh sieve and 90 percent through a 10-mesh sieve. Payment rates are based on 85 percent calcium carbonate equivalent. If material of a lower grade is applied, an additional amount must be used to furnish calcium carbonate equivalent to the above. Each of the following materials is considered the equivalent of 1 ton of ground limestone:

- 1,200 pounds of burnt lime.
- 1,400 pounds of hydrated lime.
- 2,500 pounds of calcium silicate slag.

After the material has been evenly distributed, report the kind of material and the number of tons applied. Sales receipts must be made available to the county office unless material was obtained as a conservation material through the county office.

## 5. Leaving on the land or turning under a satisfactory growth of annual lespedeza seeded in the spring of 1947—\$1.50 per acre.

**TECHNICAL COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS.**—Lespedeza grows on most types of soil in Georgia except droughty sands. It is excellent for soil improvement, erosion prevention, and is a good seed producer. It can be sown on open or stubble land or oversown on small grain. Lime should be applied where it is deficient, or where soil test shows its need.

At seeding time, apply at least 300 pounds of 20-percent superphosphate and 75 pounds of muriate of potash per acre, unless the preceding crop was fertilized with as much as 400 pounds of fertilizer high in phosphate and potash. Sow 30 to 40 pounds of seed per acre broadcast and cover lightly with drag harrow, weeder, or cultipacker. Seed may be also drilled. For best results, sow in February in south Georgia and March in north Georgia.

**REFERENCE.**—Georgia Extension Service Circular No. 307.

**PERFORMANCE.**—No payment will be made for volunteer lespedeza, for carrying out this practice on land from which lespedeza was harvested for hay in 1947, or on which a payment is made under practice 17 or 19. Harvesting for seed or

grazing is permitted, provided a good cover is left on the land or turned under. Report the acreage of lespedeza seeded in 1947 on which a good stand and growth were left on the land or turned under.

## 6. Establishing a satisfactory cover of crotalaria seeded in 1947— \$1.50 per acre.

**TECHNICAL COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS.**—Crotalaria is a summer legume that can be grown from the mountains south if an early Spectabilis strain is used. It makes a large growth and, when incorporated in the soil, it adds large amounts of organic matter and nitrogen. It can be sown on open or stubble land, over-sown on small grain, or sown broadcast immediately after or at the last cultivation of corn. Fertilize with 300 pounds or more of 20 percent superphosphate (or its equivalent) per acre if the small grain or previous crop has not been fertilized with 400 pounds or more of fertilizer high in phosphate. Sow broadcast or with drill, 15 pounds of scarified or 20 pounds of unscarified seed per acre. Sow in late February in south Georgia and late March in north Georgia when grown alone. Sow unscarified seed 2 weeks earlier than scarified seed. Cover seed lightly with drag harrow, weeder, or cultipacker.

**PERFORMANCE.**—No payment will be made for volunteer crotalaria. Payment will be made when sown broadcast in corn. A satisfactory cover means a growth and stand from which a sufficient quantity of seed matures to assure reseeding, or which justifies harvesting for seed. After a satisfactory cover has been established, report the acreage established by seeding in 1947.

## 7. Establishing a satisfactory cover of winter legumes seeded in the fall of 1946:

<i>Kind of seed</i>	<i>Payment rate— cents per pound</i>
(a) Austrian winter peas.....	5.0
(b) Hairy vetch.....	12.5
(c) Hungarian vetch.....	6.5
(d) Common, Monantha, or Willamette vetch.....	8.0
(e) Blue lupine.....	5.2
(f) Crimson clover (clean).....	16.0
(g) Chaffy crimson clover.....	9.0
(h) Caley, Singletary, or wild winter peas (unscarified).....	8.0
(i) Mixed vetches (40 to 70 percent hairy).....	9.0
(j) Bur-clover (clean).....	20.0
(k) Bur-clover (in bur).....	10.0

**TECHNICAL COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS.**—One or more of the winter legumes are adapted throughout the State. Crimson clover is best adapted to north Georgia and the heavier types of soil in south Georgia when highly fertilized with a complete fertilizer. Blue lupine is not adapted north of a line between Columbus, Macon, and Augusta. Sow winter legumes in early September in the mountains; September and early October in the Piedmont Soil Region; and late September and early October in the Coastal Plain. Use the following amounts of seed per acre:

- (1) Austrian winter peas, bur-clover (in bur), or chaffy crimson clover—40 to 50 pounds.
- (2) Hairy, Hungarian, or mixed vetch—25 to 35 pounds.
- (3) Common, Willamette, or Monantha vetch—30 to 40 pounds.
- (4) Blue lupine—50 to 75 pounds.
- (5) Crimson clover or bur-clover (clean)—15 to 20 pounds.
- (6) Caley or Singletary peas (unscarified)—40 pounds.

Where winter legumes are used with small grain or ryegrass, use one-half to two-thirds of the above amounts. Inoculate the seed, unless a successful crop of the particular legume was grown on the land the previous year. Fertilize with at least 300 pounds of 18 percent superphosphate (or its equivalent), if 500 pounds or more of a fertilizer high in phosphate and potash was not used with the previous crop. Use potash and lime if these elements have not been previously supplied, or if a soil test shows their need. Sow on a firm seedbed after a good rain if possible. Cover all seed, except blue lupine and crimson clover, 2 to 3 inches deep. Cover blue lupine not over 1 to 1½ inches deep and crimson clover lightly.

**REFERENCE.**—Georgia Extension Circular No. 300, Revised August 1946.

**PERFORMANCE.**—Report the kind and number of pounds of seed sown and that a good cover was obtained. The report shall be made to the county office after



a good growth and satisfactory cover have been obtained; that is, after the land planted to winter legumes is uniformly covered with a growth from which a reasonable tonnage could be harvested. Sales receipts for seed used must be made available to the county office, except for home-grown seed or seed obtained as a conservation material. The county office must be notified of any seed obtained as a conservation material and not planted.

Payment will be allowed for legumes seeded with small grains.

### **8. Establishing a satisfactory cover of small grains seeded in the fall of 1946 and the growth not harvested for grain or hay—\$2 per acre.**

**TECHNICAL COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS.**—Small grain, especially in mixtures with winter legumes, gives good soil cover, adds organic matter and nitrogen, reduces leaching, and, in addition, will furnish grazing. Sow in early September in the mountains; September and early October in the Piedmont Soil Region; and October in the Coastal Plain. Use the following amounts of seed per acre:

- (1) Oats—2½ to 3 bushels.
- (2) Wheat—1¼ to 1½ bushels.
- (3) Rye—1¼ bushels.
- (4) Barley—1¼ to 2 bushels.

If sown for special grazing, these rates should be increased. If winter legumes are to be used with the small grain, use one-half to two-thirds of the regular rates as suggested in practice 7. Use at least 200 pounds of a complete fertilizer at planting, if 500 pounds or more of a high-grade fertilizer was not used with the previous crop. Growths can be greatly increased by top dressing with 100 pounds or more of nitrate of soda (or its equivalent) when plants have become well established in the fall and, if needed again, in late winter. Do not graze too early or too close.

**REFERENCES.**—Georgia Extension Circular No. 314, Revised August 1946, and Georgia Extension Circular No. 340—Winter Grazing.

**PERFORMANCE.**—Report the acreage established and that a good cover was obtained. The report shall be made to the county office after a good stand and satisfactory cover have been obtained; that is, after the land is uniformly covered with a growth from which a reasonable tonnage could be harvested. Grazing will be permitted, provided sufficient growth is left to protect the land.

### **9. Harvesting legume and grass seed—\$3.50 per acre.**

The maximum payment for any worksheet farm will be \$70. Payment will be made for harvesting the following legume and grass seed:

Annual lespedeza (except Korean)	Caley (Singletary, wild winter)
Ladino clover	peas
Red clover	Cowpeas
Crimson clover	Blue lupine
Lepedeza sericea	Dallis grass
Crotalaria	Carpet grass
Vetch	Ryegrass

**TECHNICAL COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS.**—Seed for planting is one of the most important items on the farm. They should be of kinds and varieties adapted to the section, high in germination, and free of noxious weed seed. In planting crops for seed production, the land should be well prepared and adequate rates of seeding used. The crop should be well fertilized and seeded early enough to permit seed to mature. The land should be left smooth to facilitate harvesting. The seed should be harvested when the maximum amount is mature and obtainable. They should be cleaned as soon as possible after harvesting, should not be allowed to heat, and should be stored where they will not be damaged by weather, insects, or rodents.

**PERFORMANCE.**—The acreage harvested must have a good stand and a good growth and must produce a yield that justifies harvesting. Harvesting and seed care must be in accordance with good farming practices.

Report the number of pounds and acres of each kind of seed harvested.

### **10. Establishing a satisfactory cover of ryegrass seeded on cropland or in orchards in the fall of 1946—9 cents per pound.**

**TECHNICAL COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS.**—Ryegrass when well established gives good soil protection, adds organic matter, and gives good winter and early spring grazing. It should be sown on land of medium to good fertility. Avoid

light sands. The land should be prepared in late summer or early fall and the seed sown on a firm seedbed after a good rain if possible. Sow 30 to 40 pounds of seed per acre. Where crimson clover is adapted, use 15 to 20 pounds per acre along with the ryegrass. In the mountain section, sow in late August or early September; in the Piedmont Soil Region, September; and in the Coastal Plain, October. Fertilizer at planting with 300 pounds or more of a complete fertilizer high in nitrogen and top dress with 100 to 150 pounds of nitrate of soda (or its equivalent) when the plants have become well established in the fall and, if needed, the same amounts again in late winter or early spring.

REFERENCE.—Georgia Extension Circular No. 340—Winter Grazing.

PERFORMANCE.—Same as for practice 7, except that grazing of ryegrass will be permitted, provided sufficient growth is left to protect the land.

## **11. Construction or enlargement of drainage ditches on crop or pasture land:**

- (a) V-type—\$1.75 per 100 linear feet.
- (b) Trapezoidal—10 cents per cubic yard.

Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained.

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS.—Two types of open ditches are commonly used; namely, trapezoidal and V-type. Where hand labor, shovel, dragline, or dynamite is used, a trapezoidal cross section is obtained. Where graders or plows are used, a V-type ditch results. The latter is generally preferable on small areas to be drained as it is readily crossed with farming implements, is easily maintained with tillage machinery, and, usually, may be constructed with machinery available on the farm.

The following minimum specifications are recommended for open ditches:

- (1) **Dimensions**—V-type.—Top width 12 feet and depth at center 18 inches. For greater depths, increase the top width to retain 4 to 1 or flatter side slopes.  
**Trapezoidal**.—Minimum bottom width 1.5 feet, with top width sufficient for stable side slopes in soil material through which ditch passes. The depth or bottom width of either type ditch should be increased sufficiently to give adequate drainage to the area served.
- (2) **Grade**.—The ditch should have a continuous grade to the outlet.
- (3) **Outlet**.—The outlet should be open to permit water to leave the ditch freely. In case of an overfall into a stream or ditch, the outlet should be protected to prevent cutting back into the drainage channel.
- (4) **Spoil bank**.—The spoil bank from the excavation process should be spread well back from the ditch or otherwise so placed to permit surface water to enter the ditch.

PERFORMANCE.—Cleaning out existing ditches will not qualify. Payment for construction of ditches through woods or waste land will not be made unless necessary to reach a suitable outlet. The ditch must be large enough to provide adequate drainage of the area to be drained.

When construction has been completed, the farmer shall notify the county office that the ditch is ready for inspection. The farmer will report the length in feet of each ditch. Dimensions will be measured, and grade, outlet, and dispersal of spoil bank will be inspected by a representative of the county committee; and must conform to technical committee recommendations above.

## **12. Construction of standard terraces with suitable outlets—\$1 per 100 linear feet.**

Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained.

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS.—Terrace systems should be laid out and constructed on sloping fields to properly handle run-off water. The length of any terrace should be kept to a minimum and should never exceed 1,500 feet (water draining in one direction), except for unusual cases where greater length is necessary to reach an outlet. The flow line should follow the surveyed grade line. The channel should be given a grade along its length, varying from level at the upper end to a maximum at the lower end of 4 inches per 100 feet on clay soils and 2 inches per 100 feet on sandy soils. The vertical interval between terraces should vary with the average slope of the land in accordance with the following table:

Average slope of  
land per 100 feet

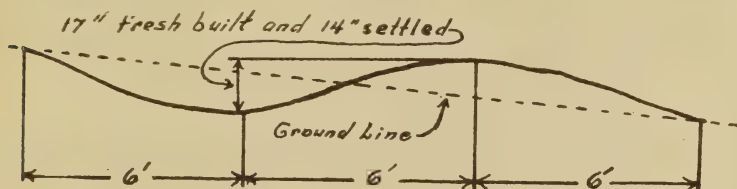
Vertical interval

2 feet	2 feet 9 inches.
3 feet	3 feet.
4 feet	3 feet 3 inches.
5 feet	3 feet 6 inches.
6 feet	3 feet 9 inches.
7 feet	4 feet.
8 feet	4 feet 3 inches.
9 feet	4 feet 6 inches.
10 feet	4 feet 9 inches.
12 feet	5 feet 4 inches.

A variation of 6 inches either way from these vertical intervals is permitted to avoid unusual obstacles or obtain a better alignment to the terrace.

The cross-sectional area of the terrace channel should be at least 6-½ square feet. When the terraces cross gullies or other low places, they should be given additional height during construction to allow for excessive settling and prevent a low place developing in the ridge.

The shape of the terrace channel and ridge should be such that a standard tillage and cultivating equipment can be operated on it. Minimum dimensions recommended are shown in the following diagram:



Outlets should be provided for the proper disposal of water at the terrace ends. These may consist of existing natural areas such as pastures or woodland; established areas such as natural depressions sodded to kudzu, lespedeza sericea, or perennial grasses; or sodded ditches or channels.

REFERENCES.—Terracing Farm Land in Georgia, Georgia Agricultural Extension Service Bulletin 394, Revised August 1943; Terrace Construction with Small Equipment in the South, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, December 1940; Plowing for Terrace Maintenance in the South, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service; Terrace Maintenance, Georgia Agricultural Extension Service Circular 260.

PERFORMANCE.—When construction is completed, report the length of each terrace to the county office. A representative of the county committee will check the spacing, terrace grade, width of ridge, channel capacity, and outlets. The complete terrace system must comply with the technical committee recommendations before payment will be made.

**13. Construction of a dam for livestock water or irrigation.**—10 cents per cubic yard of earth moved and used in the dam or wing walls of the spillway.

The maximum payment for any worksheet farm will be \$300.

Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained.

A preliminary survey of the dam site must be made by a qualified person approved by the county committee.

Prior approval of the State committee must be obtained before final approval is given by the county committee for the construction of more than one dam for any farm under the 1947 program, or where a dam was constructed on the farm under a previous agricultural program. Before giving prior approval, the county committee must determine that the construction of a dam for a farm pond is to be used for livestock or irrigation. The county committee shall not give prior approval for constructing the dam for a farm pond if adequate water supply is available. There must be adequate livestock

enterprise or at least 5 acres of land to be irrigated before prior approval will be granted. In making these determinations, the following factors must be used by the county committee as a basis for granting prior approval:

- (1) Number of livestock on the farm.
- (2) Number of acres of pasture on the farm.
- (3) Location of pond in relation to the pasture.
- (4) Availability of water from other sources.

There must be maintained in the county office files a copy of the producer's request for prior approval of the county committee, together with a complete written justification of the approval by the county committee.

#### TECHNICAL COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS:

- (1) **Site.**—The site for a farm pond should be selected so that maximum water impoundment can be obtained with a minimum of construction. Other factors should be also considered, such as availability of adequate water supply for the pond, soil material with which to build the dam, and work required to clear the site.
- (2) **Height of dam.**—The desired height of the dam should be increased at time of construction to allow for shrinkage. The amount of increase should vary with the type of equipment used as follows:  
     Scrapers and fresnos—10 percent.  
     Bulldozers—15 percent.  
     Draglines—20 percent.
- (3) **Top width.**—The minimum top width should be 8 feet. Additional width may be necessary when large equipment is used, or when a road is desired across the dam.
- (4) **Freeboard.**—The minimum freeboard (top of dam above bottom of spillway) should be 2 feet for dams up to 12 feet high and 3 feet for dams above 12 feet high. Any pond with a drainage area greater than 25 acres should have a freeboard of 3 feet regardless of dam height.
- (5) **Dam slopes.**—The slope (inside and outside) should be 2 to 1. For larger ponds (3 acres or greater) or ponds with high dams (above 12 feet), the inside slope may be increased to 3 to 1.
- (6) **Foundation preparation.**—A core at least 5 feet wide should be made underneath the dam to impervious material to reduce seepage. Stumps, logs, and other debris should be removed from the dam site before the earth fill is begun.
- (7) **Spillways.**—The spillway should have ample capacity to carry all flood water without endangering the dam and shall be adequately protected with vegetation or masonry to prevent scouring. The minimum bottom width, in accordance with the size of the drainage area within and above the pond, is given in the following table:

Drainage area (acres)	Spillway width (feet)	Drainage area (acres)	Spillway width (feet)
1-----	3	30-----	17
5-----	5	35-----	18
10-----	9	40-----	19
15-----	12	50-----	20
20-----	14	75-----	22
25-----	16	100-----	24

If the drainage area is in excess of 100 acres, the freeboard should be increased 6 inches for each 50 acres.

- (8) **Drain pipe.**—A drain pipe should be installed underneath the bottom of the dam to provide for future draining of the pond. The pipe should be laid on firm soil, and have a good clay material well packed and wet down around it throughout the length of the pipe. The bottom of the pond should be shaped above the pipe to permit complete drainage of the pond.
- (9) **Clearing.**—All growth of trees, bushes, weeds, or other debris should be cleared from the area to be covered by water and for a distance of at least 15 feet around the pond above the water line.



- (10) **Watershed.**—Watersheds should be protected from erosion to prevent the pond filling with silt. Surface water from unprotected watersheds should be diverted around the pond.

**REFERENCE.**—Construction and Management of Farm Ponds, by John R. Carreker, Agricultural Engineering, vol. 26, No. 2, February 1945.

**PERFORMANCE.**—The technical recommendations above are the minimum requirements for constructing a satisfactory dam. When in the opinion of the farmer these requirements have been met, he shall notify the county office that the finished dam is ready for inspection. A representative of the county committee will inspect the dam and determine the number of cubic yards for payment if the dam has been constructed in accordance with technical recommendations. A copy of the final maintenance permit from the Georgia Department of Public Health must be filed in the county office before payment is approved. The permit must be secured prior to January 1, 1948.

**14. Construction of fences for pastures.**—25 cents per rod.

The maximum payment for any worksheet farm will be \$100.

Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained.

**TECHNICAL COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS:**

- (1) **General.**—Fences should be laid out for best alignment consistent with the topography of the land and the field arrangement. Gates or cattle crossings should be provided at strategic points for best use of the enclosed area.

- (2) **Posts.**—Only durable posts should be used. Durable untreated wood posts consist of black locust, cedar, mulberry, heart pine, cypress, and catalpa. Other types of wood should be treated with a preservative. Wooden corner posts should be at least 6 inches in diameter and line posts a minimum of 4 inches. Steel posts should be sufficiently strong to support the fence. They should be well shaped, should weigh at least 1½ pounds per foot, and be designed for the wire to be easily fastened. Steel posts should be galvanized or painted with a durable paint.

Reinforced concrete posts should be at least 4 inches in minimum cross-sectional dimension.

Corner and end posts should be well braced in each direction of pull. They should be set 2½ to 3 feet in the ground, and preferably, in concrete.

Line posts should be set at least 1½ feet deep for fences up to 42 inches high and at least 2 feet deep for fences 48 inches and over in height. The earth should be well tamped around posts set into dug or bored holes.

The maximum spacing between posts should not exceed 1 rod. Where gullies or other obstructions are crossed, the posts should be spaced as close as necessary to adequately support the fence.

- (3) **Woven and barbed wire.** Fences may be built of woven wire, barbed wire, or combinations of woven and barbed wire. Barbed wire should be stretched as tight as possible with wire stretchers when installed. Woven wire should be stretched until the tension curves in the line wires are pulled to one-half their normal size.

**REFERENCES.**—Farm Fencing, Alabama Agricultural Extension Service Circular 136, Rev. June 1939; Farm Fences, USDA Farmers' Bulletin 1832.

**PERFORMANCE.**—Payment will be limited to new fences built around improved pasture or across improved pasture as a means of facilitating pasture management and conservation. No payment will be made for repairing or rebuilding fences. For the purpose of payment under this practice, improved pasture means a pasture (1) that has one or more perennial pasture grasses or legumes already established, or is being established under the 1947 program; (2) that is free of all trees (other than for shade), bushes, shrubs, brush, and loose stones, and is capable of being mowed; and (3) on which the necessary fertilizer and limestone have been applied.

Fences constructed of barbed wire shall consist of not less than four strands of wire. Payment for fences constructed of woven wire will be made at the same rate as for barbed wire fences. Posts may be steel, reinforced concrete, black locust, cedar, mulberry, heart pine, cypress, catalpa, or oak. Oak posts should be properly treated with a preservative. Fences must be constructed in a workmanlike manner. Maximum spacings between posts shall be one rod. Closer spacing shall be used where necessary to adequately support the fence or to maintain uniform height over uneven ground. Where a fence constructed under this

practice does not completely enclose the improved pasture, the area must be completely enclosed by additional fence in a serviceable state of repair, or a natural barrier. Report the type of fence and number of rods constructed.

#### 15. Establishing a permanent vegetative cover of kudzu.—1 cent per plant.

**TECHNICAL COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS.**—Kudzu is one of our best erosion resistant plants and makes excellent hay and grazing. It is adapted to most types of soil, except poorly drained areas and deep infertile sands. The land should be well prepared prior to planting and should be fertilized in the kudzu row with a minimum of 200 pounds of superphosphate, 75 pounds of muriate of potash, 250 pounds of complete fertilizer, or 1 ton of manure per acre. Plant during the dormant season. The rows should be 25 feet wide and plants set  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet apart in the rows. Closer spacings are recommended if a good cover is desired the first season. Plant well-developed crowns or seedlings and cover so that top of crown will be level with the surface of the soil or just under it after settling. Cultivate the kudzu at least twice during the growing season.

**Vegetative waterways.**—Kudzu is recommended as a vegetative cover in waterways, especially where steep or badly gullied. Remove all trees and shrubs. If not too severely gullied, grub and shape the area to permit mowing, and stir the topsoil by plowing or double-disking. Use lime if needed. Apply broadcast 600 pounds of high-grade complete fertilizer per acre. Set kudzu crowns in rows not over 12 feet wide and not over  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet apart in the row. When plants begin to grow, apply 200 pounds of nitrate of soda (or its equivalent) per acre.

**REFERENCE.**—Georgia Extension Service Circular No. 331, Kudzu.

**PERFORMANCE.**—A survival of at least 300 reasonably well-distributed plants per acre showing healthy growth is required. On waterways, there must be at least 750 surviving plants per acre. Report the number of crowns used and the approximate number per acre of surviving plants. Sales receipts or other supporting evidence are required, unless crowns were furnished on purchase order through the county office.

#### 16. Establishing a stand of lespedeza sericea for the prevention of water erosion on steep slopes and waterways:

(a) Scarified seed—16 cents per pound.

(b) Unscarified seed—6 cents per pound.

**TECHNICAL COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS.**—Lespedeza sericea is a good crop for erosion control. It is best adapted to the heavier types of soil. The land should be well prepared and seed sown on a settled seedbed followed with a cultipacker or harrow. Sow 20 to 30 pounds of scarified or 50 to 75 pounds of unscarified seed per acre. Sow scarified seed not later than June 1 and unscarified seed in late winter or early spring. Fertilize with 200 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate and 75 pounds of muriate of potash (or their equivalents) per acre. Use lime where needed.

**Vegetative waterways.**—Lespedeza sericea is a good vegetative cover for waterways on gentle, unbroken slopes. Prepare land and fertilize as recommended for kudzu in vegetative waterways (practice 15). Sow 40 to 50 pounds of scarified or 70 pounds of unscarified seed per acre. When plants begin to grow, apply 200 pounds of nitrate of soda (or its equivalent) per acre.

**PERFORMANCE.**—Payment for this practice is limited to steep slopes, gullies, and strips. A sufficiently well-distributed stand must be obtained to assure complete coverage of the area in 1948.

Report the pounds of seed used. Sales receipts or other acceptable evidence are required, unless seed were obtained on purchase order from the county office.

#### 17. Clearing land for the establishment of a permanent pasture.—\$10 per acre.

Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained.

**TECHNICAL COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS.**—A good time to clear land for permanent pasture is in the fall and early winter. Trees and bushes should be cut close to the ground or removed by roots. The tops and other unusable parts should be burned. Other parts should be removed. Loose stones that would prevent mowing should be removed. After the area is cleared, lime should be applied and the area cut thoroughly with a bush and bog harrow or plowed so as to leave as much of the surface soil on top as possible. Avoid burning the area if a seedbed can be prepared otherwise.

**PERFORMANCE.**—Prior approval will not be given for areas which carry a stand of potential timber trees of desirable species. Approval will be given only where the county committee estimates that the cost of clearing will be \$20 or more per acre and the fertility of the land is such that a good pasture could be established and maintained. The area cleared in 1947 must be seeded or sodded to pasture grasses and legumes in 1947 or 1948 in accordance with the specifications for seeding or sodding in the applicable year. Payment for sodding or seeding will be made under the specified practice.

After the area has been cleared and performance requirements for either practice 18 or 19 have been met, report the acreage cleared.

### 18. Establishing a Bermuda grass pasture.—\$6 per acre.

Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained.

**TECHNICAL COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS.**—Bermuda grass is one of the best grasses for permanent pasture in Georgia. It is adapted to most types of soil. It gives good soil protection and, in addition to grazing, can be used for hay. In winter or early spring, clear the land of bushes and/or trees if necessary. Lime should be applied where there is a deficiency or where soil tests show its need. Prepare soil thoroughly by plowing or harrowing. Apply needed phosphate and potash broadcast on prepared land. The following fertilizer rates per acre (or their equivalents) are recommended:

	Piedmont soil region and north	Coastal Plain
	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>
Limestone.....	2,000 to 3,000	1,500 to 2,000
20 percent superphosphate.....	600 to 1,000	600 to 1,000
Muriate of potash.....	100 to 150	150 to 200

Lay off rows 2 feet apart on the contour. Apply 200 to 300 pounds of high-grade complete fertilizer per acre in the row. Drop freshly dug or well-preserved rootstocks 2 feet apart in the row and cover 3 to 4 inches deep. On land of medium fertility or where a rapid spread is desired, apply 100 pounds of nitrate of soda (or its equivalent) on the row when the Bermuda grass begins growth. If white clover is to be sown, it should be sown in early fall.

Lespedeza should be sown the following spring. Good rates of white clover would be 2 to 3 pounds and lespedeza 12 to 15 pounds per acre.

**REFERENCE.**—Georgia Extension Service Circular No. 304—Pastures for Georgia.

**PERFORMANCE.**—A satisfactory stand of at least one sprig showing healthy growth for each 4 square feet of land must be obtained.

After a satisfactory stand has been obtained, report the number of acres established.

### 19. Establishing or improving permanent pastures by seeding adapted pasture legumes or pasture grasses.

Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained.

Payment rates for lespedeza are based on clean seed equivalents.

<i>Legume or grass</i>	<i>Payment rate per pound</i>
(a) White Dutch clover (Dixie and Louisiana white) .....	\$0.75
(b) Ladino clover.....	1.50
(c) Other clovers (alsike, hop, Persian, black medic, or red) .....	.30
(d) Bermuda grass.....	.60
(e) Carpet grass.....	.25
(f) Dallis grass (domestic).....	.35
(g) Dallis grass (imported).....	.50
(h) Common lespedeza.....	1.16
(i) Kobe lespedeza.....	1.12
(j) Korean lespedeza.....	1.08
(k) Kentucky bluegrass.....	.40
(l) Herds grass.....	.20
(m) Orchard grass.....	.15

<sup>1</sup> Payment limited to 30 pounds per acre.

<i>Legume or grass</i>		<i>Payment rent per pound</i>
(n)	(1) Crimson clover (clean)-----	. 16
	(2) Crimson clover (chaffy)-----	. 09
(o)	Bahia grass-----	. 30
(p)	Ryegrass-----	. 09
(q)	Bur-clover (clean)-----	. 20
(r)	Bur-clover (in bur)-----	. 10

\* Payment limited to 12 pounds per acre.

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS.—Some of the best pastures, especially lowland pastures and upland pastures in the Appalachian Region, are established by seeding. Moist, fertile bottom land and fertile newly cleared upland make the best pastures. After the land has been cleared of trees, bushes, and other vegetation that cannot be worked into the soil, lime should be applied where it is deficient or where soil test shows its need, and the land should be thoroughly prepared by disking or plowing. Whenever possible, the land should be prepared so as to leave as much of the topsoil on the surface as possible. At seeding time, phosphate and potash should be applied broadcast.

The following fertilizer rates per acre (or their equivalents) are recommended:

	Piedmont soil region and north	Coastal plain
	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>
Limestone-----	2,000 to 3,000	1,500 to 2,000
20 percent superphosphate-----	600 to 1,000	600 to 1,000
Muriate of potash-----	100 to 150	150 to 200

The seed then should be sown, covered lightly, and the area rolled where possible. In establishing a pasture, the grasses should be established first or along with the legumes. Dallis grass and lespedeza should be sown in the spring. The clovers, Herds grass, orchard grass, and bluegrass should be sown in the fall or can be sown in the fall or spring in the Appalachian Mountain Region. The area should not be over- or under-grazed. A chance should be given plants to produce and mature seed.

The following mixtures are recommended:

### (1) Limestone Valley and Upland Regions

#### (a) LOWLAND:

Lespedeza—10 to 15 pounds  
Dallis grass—6 to 8 pounds  
White clover—2 to 3 pounds  
Bermuda grass—rootstocks  
Herds grass—3 to 5 pounds

#### (b) UPLAND—On rich land, add 6 to 8 pounds of Dallis grass and substitute white clover for hop clover:

Lespedeza—12 to 15 pounds  
Bermuda grass—rootstocks  
Bluegrass—3 to 5 pounds  
Hop clover—3 to 5 pounds

### (2) Appalachian Mountain Region

#### (a) LOWLAND:

Lespedeza—10 to 15 pounds  
Dallis grass—6 to 8 pounds  
Herds grass—3 to 5 pounds  
Bluegrass—3 to 4 pounds  
White clover—2 to 3 pounds  
Orchard grass—3 to 6 pounds

#### (b) UPLAND:

Lespedeza—10 to 15 pounds  
Dallis grass—2 to 3 pounds  
Herds grass—2 to 5 pounds  
Bluegrass—3 to 6 pounds  
White clover—2 to 3 pounds  
Orchard grass—5 to 6 pounds

### (3) Piedmont Region

#### (a) LOWLAND:

Lespedeza—10 to 15 pounds  
Dallis grass—6 to 8 pounds  
White clover—2 to 3 pounds  
Bermuda grass—rootstocks

#### (b) Upland—On rich land, add 6 to 8 pounds of Dallis grass and substitute white clover for hop clover:

Lespedeza—12 to 15 pounds  
Bermuda grass—rootstocks  
Hop clover—3 to 5 pounds



#### (4) Coastal Plain Region

- (a) **LOWLAND**—On heavy types of soil, omit or reduce the carpet grass and increase the Dallis grass:  
Lespedeza—12 to 15 pounds  
Dallis grass—6 to 8 pounds  
Carpet grass—4 to 6 pounds  
White clover—2 to 3 pounds
- (b) **UPLAND**:  
Lespedeza—12 to 15 pounds  
Bermuda grass—rootstocks  
Hop clover—3 to 5 pounds

**REFERENCE.**—Georgia Extension Service Circular No. 304—Pastures for Georgia.

**PERFORMANCE.**—The practice may be carried out on cropland or noncropland. All bushes and trees must be removed, except trees for shade. A satisfactory seasonal cover must be obtained; that is, sufficient properly distributed plants that would normally assure reseeding.

The seeding of only one of the above grasses or legumes will qualify only when used in reseeding or overseeding existing pastures or completing the establishment of a new pasture on which at least one perennial legume or grass was seeded or established in 1946 or 1947. The annual legumes listed above will qualify when sown with one or more perennial clovers or one or more perennial grasses, or when sown alone on existing perennial grass or clover. After a satisfactory cover has been established, report the number of pounds of each kind of seed sown. Sales receipts or other supporting evidence will be required, unless seed were obtained on purchase order through the county office. If only one kind of seed was sown, report the name of the other grass or legume on which it was sown. If lespedeza or ryegrass was sown, report also the acreage established.

#### 20. Leaving on the land or turning under a satisfactory growth of cowpeas, velvetbeans, or soybeans.—\$2.50 per acre.

**TECHNICAL COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS.**—Cowpeas, velvetbeans, and in some cases soybeans, can be used to good advantage in soil improvement. The plant residue left from these crops will be very beneficial in forming a mulch and adding organic matter and nitrogen to the soil. If these crops do not follow crops which have been highly fertilized with a fertilizer high in phosphate and potash, 200 to 300 pounds of superphosphate, and where potash is deficient, 50 to 75 pounds of muriate of potash should be applied at planting. Where lime is needed as shown by soil test, it should be applied prior to planting. Sow one-half to 1 bushel of seed per acre. Seed should be broadcast or drilled so as to give as much soil protection as possible. If planted in rows, the rows should be sufficiently narrow so the plants will give protection to the soil for a reasonable time after planting. Planting should be on the contour. In planting these crops, the soil should be prepared well enough before or at planting to insure good growth.

**PERFORMANCE.**—The following crops will not qualify for payment under this practice: Soybeans for beans and interplanted summer legumes.

A satisfactory cover must be obtained; that is, a uniform growth from which a reasonable tonnage could be harvested. The entire growth must be left on the land or turned under, except that seed may be harvested. When a satisfactory cover has been obtained, report the acreage established.

#### 21. Construction of firebreaks for the protection of farm woodland.—60 cents per 1,000 linear feet.

Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained. No payment will be made for firebreaks surrounding any area which is burned during 1947.

**TECHNICAL COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS.**—The firebreak should be cleared to the soil of all inflammable material for a width of 6 feet. Crawler-type tractors with fire-line plows or farm tractors with bottom plows are recommended for constructing the break. Three rounds with a two-horse turning plow will make a satisfactory break. Plan the location of the break to utilize barriers such as roads and streams. Breaks should be constructed on the contour.

**PERFORMANCE.**—The firebreaks must be cleared to the soil of all inflammable material for a width of 6 feet. The woodland area must be protected from adjoining grassland or woodland by a barrier which may be either (1) a firebreak constructed in accordance with this practice, or (2) a natural barrier to fire such as a road, stream, or plowed field. Firebreaks or natural barriers must extend either around or through the woodland area in such a way as to provide a continuous

barrier around areas of not less than 20 acres. Firebreaks constructed around individual farm woodland tracts of less than 20 acres will qualify.

The farmer will be responsible for reporting the length in feet of firebreaks constructed, and for assisting in preparing a sketch showing the location of firebreaks in relation to woodland, cropland, and natural barriers.

## **22. Planting forest trees:**

- (a) Slash and longleaf pine—\$2 per acre.
- (b) Loblolly and shortleaf pine—\$3 per acre.
- (c) Hardwood—\$5 per acre.

**TECHNICAL COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS.**—Plant trees during the dormant season. Slash and longleaf pine trees should be spaced not farther apart than 8 by 8 feet or 6 by 10 feet (approximately 680 trees per acre). Shortleaf and loblolly pine and hardwood trees should be spaced not more than 6 by 6 feet (approximately 1,210 trees per acre).

### **Method of planting.**

- (1) Tree roots should be kept moist until planting.
- (2) An ample hole should be dug to take all roots without crowding or curling.
- (3) Fine, loose, topsoil should be drawn into the hole over the roots.
- (4) Trees should be set at the same depth in the ground as they were originally growing.

**Cultivation.**—Hardwood trees should be cultivated at least once during the first growing season.

**Protection.**—The plantings should be adequately protected against injury from fire and livestock.

**PERFORMANCE.**—To qualify for payment under the 1947 program, trees must be planted between January 1 and March 15, 1947. Trees purchased from a State nursery will qualify. There must be a survival of at least 65 percent of the number of trees recommended to be planted under technical recommendations above.

Report the number of acres planted; the name of trees planted; the month (1947) in which planted; the spacing; and the percent survival.

## **23. Improving a stand of forest trees.—\$3 per acre.**

Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained.

Payment will be made only where the improvement will require at least 2 man-days labor per acre.

**PERFORMANCE.**—This practice must be performed under guidance of technical assistance.

The area must have 100 or more potential timber trees per acre of commercially valuable species growing in stands where one or more of the following conditions exist:

- (1) Dead, diseased, insect-infested, limby, and other undesirable trees present which should be removed.
- (2) Desirable species of young trees overtopped or shaded by undesirable species, where removal or girdling of the latter will release the young trees for better growth.
- (3) Crowded stands of desirable trees which should be thinned out to provide adequate growing space for the remaining trees.

When improvements have been completed, report the number of acres improved.

## **24. Mowing weeds in permanent pastures.—50 cents per acre.**

No payment will be made if the hay is used.

**TECHNICAL COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS.**—Weed and bush control is one of the most important practices in pasture management. After bushes are cut close to the ground and stumps are removed, mowing will accomplish this purpose. Pastures should be mowed before weed seed mature. To be sure of complete control, mow in the early blooming stage or earlier. This will prevent seed production and reduce vigor of plants that come from the roots each year. Two to three mowings are usually necessary. If to be mowed twice, the first mowing should be in May or June and the second in August or first of September. If three mowings are necessary, mow in May, July, and September. Mow all objectionable plants possible and cut those on fence rows and ditch banks with hand blades. Mowing dates should not interfere with seed production of desirable plants.

**PERFORMANCE.**—Report the number of acres mowed and the approximate date mowing was done.

## 25. Local conservation practice.

With the prior approval of the State committee, the county committee may select one practice of a local nature, not otherwise included in this handbook, which has a definite soil or water conservation value, and meets specific needs in the county. Any practice selected hereunder must be carried out under specifications approved by the State committee.

**RATE OF PAYMENT.**—The rate shall be recommended by the county committee and approved by the State committee. It shall not exceed that percentage of the cost approved as the payment for practices of a similar type included in this handbook or in the 1947 national outline of practices.

Not to exceed 10 percent of the county's original allocation of funds, plus 10 percent of any additional county allocation of funds, may be used under this practice.

### Section 3. CONSERVATION MATERIALS AND SERVICES

To assist farmers in carrying out approved conservation practices, the State committee will authorize the county committee to advance payment to farmers in the form of seeds, materials, and services. Complete information on availability and price of seeds, materials, and services may be obtained at the county agricultural conservation association office.

The farmer shall pay that part of the cost which is in excess of the credit for use of the material or service in carrying out approved practices. The small payment increase (sec. 5) on an amount equivalent to the credit value of properly used materials or services will be advanced as a credit against that part of the cost required to be paid by the farmer.

Title to any material or seed furnished either directly or through purchase orders shall vest in the Field Service Branch until the material or seed is applied or planted or all charges are satisfied.

A deduction shall be made from the payment of the farmer for materials or services furnished him by the Field Service Branch. The deduction shall be the sum of the credit value of the conservation materials and services furnished plus any amount of small payment increase advanced to the farmer, except that where the cost to the Field Service Branch is less than the credit value, the deduction shall be equal to the cost. A deduction shall be made for materials damaged while in possession of the farmer beyond effective use to earn a practice payment, unless he shows that such damage was caused by circumstances beyond his control.

If the farmer misuses any material or service furnished, an additional deduction equal to the original amount of the deduction, excluding any amount of small payment increase advanced, for the materials or service misused shall be made. If the deduction for the material or service exceeds the payment for the farmer to whom the material or service was furnished, the amount of the difference shall be paid by the farmer to the Treasurer of the United States. Materials or services furnished to farmers under the 1947 program will be considered as misused where the county committee finds that (1) materials were used for a purpose not specified under approved conservation practices, unless failure to use the materials properly was due to conditions beyond the farmer's control; (2) materials were disposed of by sale, barter, or some other unauthorized means; (3) materials were willfully destroyed or became unusable through negligence while in possession of the farmer; or (4) a structure, such as a terrace or

dam, was willfully destroyed or destroyed through negligence. If the farmer fails to furnish the county committee by January 15, 1948, required information on the disposition of materials, the materials shall be presumed to have been misused until the required information is furnished.

If materials or services are not used during the program year, they may, at the option of the county committee, (1) be transferred to another farmer or, in the case of materials, otherwise disposed of by the county committee at the expense of the farmer who did not use the material; or (2) be retained by the farmer for use in a subsequent year. If materials or services are abandoned, they may be transferred to another farmer or otherwise disposed of by the county committee at the expense of the farmer who abandoned the material or service.

#### Section 4. PRACTICES CARRIED OUT WITH STATE OR FEDERAL AID

The extent of any practice shall not be reduced because it is carried out with materials or services furnished by the Field Service Branch or by any agency of a State to another agency of the same State. In other cases of State or Federal aid, the total extent of any practice performed shall be reduced for purposes of payment by the percentage of the total cost of the practice which the county committee determines was furnished by a State or Federal agency.

#### Section 5. INCREASE IN SMALL PAYMENTS

The payment computed for any person with respect to any farm shall be increased as follows:

- (a) Any payment amounting to 71 cents or less shall be increased to \$1.
- (b) Any payment amounting to more than 71 cents but less than \$1 shall be increased by 40 percent.
- (c) Any payment amounting to \$1 or more shall be increased in accordance with the following schedule:

Amount of payment computed	Increase in payment	Amount of payment computed	Increase in payment
\$1 to \$1.99	\$0. 40	\$28 to \$28.99	\$9. 60
\$2 to \$2.99	. 80	\$29 to \$29.99	9. 80
\$3 to \$3.99	1. 20	\$30 to \$30.99	10. 00
\$4 to \$4.99	1. 60	\$31 to \$31.99	10. 20
\$5 to \$5.99	2. 00	\$32 to \$32.99	10. 40
\$6 to \$6.99	2. 40	\$33 to \$33.99	10. 60
\$7 to \$7.99	2. 80	\$34 to \$34.99	10. 80
\$8 to \$8.99	3. 20	\$35 to \$35.99	11. 00
\$9 to \$9.99	3. 60	\$36 to \$36.99	11. 20
\$10 to \$10.99	4. 00	\$37 to \$37.99	11. 40
\$11 to \$11.99	4. 40	\$38 to \$38.99	11. 60
\$12 to \$12.99	4. 80	\$39 to \$39.99	11. 80
\$13 to \$13.99	5. 20	\$40 to \$40.99	12. 00
\$14 to \$14.99	5. 60	\$41 to \$41.99	12. 10
\$15 to \$15.99	6. 00	\$42 to \$42.99	12. 20
\$16 to \$16.99	6. 40	\$43 to \$43.99	12. 30
\$17 to \$17.99	6. 80	\$44 to \$44.99	12. 40
\$18 to \$18.99	7. 20	\$45 to \$45.99	12. 50
\$19 to \$19.99	7. 60	\$46 to \$46.99	12. 60
\$20 to \$20.99	8. 00	\$47 to \$47.99	12. 70
\$21 to \$21.99	8. 20	\$48 to \$48.99	12. 80
\$22 to \$22.99	8. 40	\$49 to \$49.99	12. 90
\$23 to \$23.99	8. 60	\$50 to \$50.99	13. 00
\$24 to \$24.99	8. 80	\$51 to \$51.99	13. 10
\$25 to \$25.99	9. 00	\$52 to \$52.99	13. 20
\$26 to \$26.99	9. 20	\$53 to \$53.99	13. 30
\$27 to \$27.99	9. 40	\$54 to \$54.99	13. 40



Amount of payment computed	Increase in payment	Amount of payment computed	Increase in payment
\$55 to \$55.99-----	\$13. 50	\$59 to \$59.99-----	\$13. 90
\$56 to \$56.99-----	13. 60	\$60 to \$185.99-----	14. 00
\$57 to \$57.99-----	13. 70	\$186 to \$199-----	(1)
\$58 to \$58.99-----	13. 80	\$200 and over-----	(2)

<sup>1</sup> Increase to \$200.

<sup>2</sup> No increase.

## Section 6. DIVISION OF PAYMENTS

The payment earned in carrying out practices with conservation materials or services shall be credited to the farmer to whom the materials or services are furnished. Payment for practices performed with conservation materials and services shall have priority over payment for other practices. The payment earned in carrying out other practices shall be paid to the farmer who carried out the practices. If more than one farmer contributed to the carrying-out of such practices, the payment shall be divided in the proportion that the county committee determines the farmers contributed to the carrying-out of the practices. In making this determination, the county committee shall take into consideration the value of the labor, equipment, or material contributed by each farmer toward the carrying-out of each practice on a particular acreage, assuming that each contributed equally unless it is established to the satisfaction of the county committee that their respective contributions thereto were not in equal proportion. The furnishing of land will not be considered as a contribution to the carrying-out of any practice.

In case of death, incompetency, or disappearance of any farmer, his share of the payment shall be paid to his successor, determined in accordance with the provisions of the regulations in ACP-122, as amended.

## Section 7. PAYMENTS LIMITED TO \$10,000

The total of all payments made in connection with the 1947 Agricultural Conservation Program and 1947 Naval Stores Conservation Program to any individual, partnership, or estate with respect to farms, ranching units, and turpentine places located within Georgia shall not exceed the sum of \$10,000.

The total of all payments made in connection with the 1947 Agricultural Conservation Program and 1947 Naval Stores Conservation Program to any person other than an individual, partnership, or estate with respect to farms, ranching units, and turpentine places in the United States (including Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico) shall not exceed the sum of \$10,000.

All or any part of any payment which has been or otherwise would be made to any person under the 1947 program may be withheld or required to be refunded if he has adopted or participated in adopting any scheme or device designed to evade, or which has the effect of evading, the provisions of this section.

## Section 8. GENERAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO PAYMENTS

**A. Failure to maintain practices under previous programs.**—If the county committee determines that any conservation practice carried out under previous agricultural conservation programs is not maintained in accordance with good farming practices or the effectiveness of any such practice is destroyed during the 1947 program year, a deduction shall be made for the extent of the practice destroyed or not

maintained. The deduction rate shall be the 1947 practice rate, or if the practice is not offered in 1947, the practice rate in effect during the year the practice was performed. The deduction shall be made from the payment of the person responsible for destroying or not maintaining the practice after the payment has been increased in accordance with the provisions of section 5.

**B. Practices defeating purposes of programs.**—If the State committee finds that any farmer has adopted or participated in any practice which tends to defeat the purposes of the 1947 or previous programs, it may withhold or require to be refunded all or any part of any payment which has been or would be computed for him.

**C. Depriving others of payment.**—If the State committee finds that any person has employed any scheme or device (including coercion, fraud, or misrepresentation), the effect of which would be or has been to deprive any other person of any payment under the program, it may withhold, in whole or in part, from the person participating in or employing such a scheme or device, or require him to refund, in whole or in part, the amount of any payment which has been or would otherwise be made to him in connection with the 1947 program.

**D. Failure to carry out approved erosion control measures.**—Payment will not be made to any person with respect to any farm which he owns or operates in a county if the county committee finds that he has been negligent and careless in his farming operations by failing to carry out approved erosion control measures on land under his control to the extent that any part of such land has become an erosion hazard during the 1947 program year to other land in the community.

**E. Payment computed and made without regard to claims.**—Any payment or share of payment shall be computed and made without regard to questions of title under State laws; without deduction of claims for advances (except as provided in paragraph F of this section, and except for indebtedness to the United States subject to set-off under orders issued by the Secretary); and without regard to any claim or lien against any crop, or proceeds thereof, in favor of the owner or any other creditor.

**F. Assignments.**—Any person who may be entitled to any payment in connection with the 1947 program may assign his payment in whole or in part as security for cash loaned or advances made for the purpose of financing the making of a crop in 1947. No assignment will be recognized unless it is made in writing on Form ACP-69 and in accordance with the instructions in ACP-70.

#### **Section 9. APPLICATION FOR PAYMENT**

*[Notwithstanding any other provision of this bulletin, cash payments amounting to less than \$1 will not be made.]*

**A. Persons eligible to file applications.**—An application for payment with respect to a farm may be made by any farmer who is entitled to share in the payment determined for the farm, except where his only payment is earned with conservation materials or services furnished by the Field Service Branch and the entire small payment increase, if any, earned by the use of the materials or services has been advanced to him.

**B. Time and manner of filing applications and information required.**—Payment will be made only upon application submitted on the prescribed form to the county office not later than June 30, 1948. Where conservation materials or services are furnished by the Field

Service Branch, there need be reported on the application for payment with respect to such materials and services only the total credit and deduction value of the materials and services furnished. Payment may be withheld from any person who fails to file any form or furnish any information required with respect to any farm which such person is operating or renting to another. Any application for payment may be rejected if any form or information required of the applicant is not submitted to the county office within the time fixed by the regional director; except that any time limit established may be extended in any individual case by the State committee where failure to timely submit the form or information requested was due to conditions over which the farmer had no control. At least 2 weeks' notice to the public shall be given of the expiration of a time limit for filing prescribed forms or required information, and any time limit fixed shall afford a full and fair opportunity to those eligible to file the form or information within the period prescribed. Such notice shall be given by mailing notice to the office of each county committee and making copies available to the press.

#### Section 10. APPEALS

Any farmer may, within 15 days after notice thereof is forwarded to or made available to him, request the county committee in writing to reconsider its recommendation or determination in any matter affecting the right to or the amount of his payment with respect to the farm. The county committee shall notify him of its decision in writing within 15 days after receipt of written request for reconsideration. If the farmer is dissatisfied with the decision of the county committee, he may, within 15 days after the decision is forwarded to or made available to him, appeal in writing to the State committee. The State committee shall notify him of its decision in writing within 30 days after the submission of the appeal. If he is dissatisfied with the decision of the State committee, he may, within 15 days after its decision is forwarded to or made available to him, request the regional director to review the decision of the State committee.

Written notice of any decision rendered under this section by the county or State committee shall be also issued to each other producer on the farm who may be adversely affected by the decision.

#### Section 11. DEFINITIONS

A. **Farm** means all adjacent or nearby farm or range land under the same ownership which is operated by one person, including also:

(1) Any other adjacent or nearby farm or range land which the county committee, in accordance with instructions issued by the Field Service Branch, determines is operated by the same person as part of the same unit in producing range livestock or with respect to the rotation of crops and with work stock, farm machinery, and labor substantially separate from that for any other lands: and

(2) Any field-rented tract (whether operated by the same or another person) which, together with any other land included in the farm, constitutes a unit with respect to the rotation of crops.

A farm shall be regarded as located in the county in which the principal dwelling is situated or, if there is no dwelling thereon, it shall be regarded as located in the county in which the major portion of the farm is located.

B. **Cropland** means farm land which in 1946 was tilled or was in regular rotation.

C. **Noncrop open pasture or range land** means pasture land (other than rotation pasture land) on which the predominant growth is forage suitable for grazing and on which the number or grouping of any trees

or shrubs is such that the land could not be fairly considered as woodland.

**D. Person** means an individual, partnership, association, corporation, estate, or trust, or other business enterprise or other legal entity, and, wherever applicable, a State, a political subdivision of a State, or any agency thereof.

**E. Farmer** means any person who as landlord, tenant, or share-cropper, participates in the operation of a farm.

## **Section 12. AUTHORITY, AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS, AND APPLICABILITY**

**A. Authority.**—The program is approved pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture under sections 7 to 17, inclusive, of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act (49 Stat. 1148, 16 U. S. C. 590g to 590q), as amended, and is contingent upon legislative authority to the Secretary to exercise after December 31, 1946, the powers now conferred on him by section 8 of the act.

**B. Availability of funds.**—The provisions of the 1947 program are necessarily subject to such legislation as the Congress of the United States may hereafter enact; the making of the payments herein provided is contingent upon such appropriation as the Congress may hereafter provide for such purpose; and the amounts of such payments will necessarily be within the limits finally determined by such appropriation.

The funds provided for the 1947 program will not be available for the payment of applications filed in the county office after December 31, 1948.

**C. Applicability.**—The provisions of the 1947 program contained herein, except section 7, are not applicable to (1) Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and Alaska; (2) any department or bureau of the United States Government or any corporation wholly owned by the United States; and (3) grazing lands owned by the United States which were acquired or reserved for conservation purposes or which are to be retained permanently under Government ownership, including, but not limited to, grazing lands administered under the Taylor Grazing Act or by the Forest Service or the Soil Conservation Service of the United States Department of Agriculture or by the Bureau of Biological Survey of the United States Department of the Interior.

The program is applicable to (1) privately owned lands; (2) lands owned by a State or political subdivision or agency thereof; (3) lands owned by corporations which are partly owned by the United States, such as Federal Land Banks and Production Credit Associations; (4) lands temporarily owned by the United States or a corporation wholly owned by it, which were not acquired or reserved for conservation purposes, including lands administered by the Farm Security Administration, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, or the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, or by any other Government agency designated by the Field Service Branch; (5) any cropland farmed by private persons which is owned by the United States or a corporation wholly owned by it; and (6) Indian lands, except that where grazing operations are carried out on Indian lands administered by the Department of the Interior, such lands are within the scope of the program only if covered by a written agreement approved by the Department of the Interior giving the operator an interest in the grazing and forage growing on the land and a right to occupy the land in order to carry out the grazing operations.



# 1947 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM HANDBOOK FOR LOUISIANA

## TO LOUISIANA FARMERS:

This handbook has been prepared for your use. It contains the offer of our Government to assist you to do additional conservation work needed on your farm in 1947. Assistance may be in the form of cash payments or advances of materials and services needed in carrying out conservation practices. The conservation practices for which assistance is offered in your parish have been selected by your county committee from the ones appearing in this handbook. Each landlord, tenant, and sharecropper is urged to:

1. Apply to your county committee for the amount of assistance you will need for carrying out each practice. You must get county committee approval of assistance before beginning the practice (see section 1).
2. Carry out the practice in accordance with specifications in the handbook (see section 2).
3. Complete the practice and so inform your county committee or parish office *within the time fixed by the county committee* (see section 1). **IF YOU DO NOT REPORT THE COMPLETION OF THE PRACTICE WITHIN THE TIME LIMIT SET BY THE COUNTY COMMITTEE, THE FUNDS WHICH HAVE BEEN SET ASIDE FOR YOU WILL BE MADE AVAILABLE TO OTHER FARMERS.**

The amount of assistance to be made available for your farm will be determined by your county committee on the basis of conservation needs and funds available to the parish for this purpose.

The amount of funds made available for conservation work in your parish was determined by dividing the State allotment on the basis of past participation by farmers in the program and the conservation needs of the individual parishes in the State, as agreed upon at a meeting attended by county committeemen from all parishes.

### STATE PMA COMMITTEE

JOHN J. DOLES, *Chairman*

LEON J. LANDRY

WALTER L. TUCKER

MICHAEL W. SCANLAN

H. C. SANDERS

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION  
FIELD SERVICE BRANCH—SOUTHERN REGION

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# 1947 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM HANDBOOK FOR LOUISIANA

## Section 1. CONSERVATION ASSISTANCE

Farmers in Louisiana are offered assistance under the 1947 Agricultural Conservation Program for carrying out, between January 1, 1947, and December 31, 1947, conservation practices which meet approved specifications and conditions of payment. This assistance consists of either payments as reimbursement for a part of the cost of performing conservation practices or conservation materials and services furnished for performing approved practices.

The State committee will establish a limit on expenditures for each parish. The county committee, in accordance with the method approved by the State committee, will determine the amount of assistance for each farm, taking into consideration the parish limit for expenditures, conservation needs of other farms in the parish, and conservation needs on the farm for which assistance is requested.

*To keep from exceeding the parish limit, the maximum amount of assistance for each conservation practice to be carried out on a farm is the amount for which written approval is granted by the county committee. Written approval by the county committee will be given only where the farmer requests assistance before he begins the conservation practice.* Requests for assistance may be made by contacting county or community committeemen, or by writing, telephoning, or calling at the parish office.

The farmer must report performance of each conservation practice by the closing date shown on the notice of prior approval.

Farmers in any local area may agree in writing, with approval of the county and State committees, to perform designated amounts of practices which the State committee determines are necessary to conserve or improve the agricultural resources of the community. For purposes of payments, practices carried out under such an approved written agreement will be regarded as having been carried out on the farms of the farmers who performed the practices.

If the total obligations under the program exceed the total funds available for payments, payments will be reduced equitably.

## Section 2. CONSERVATION PRACTICES

The following conservation practices have been recommended by the State committee and approved for payment by the Field Service Branch as practices best adapted to achieve sound soil and water conservation and use which will not be carried out in desired volume unless payments are made. County committees can approve assistance for only these practices.

In order to encourage the performance of practices which are needed most on all farms or on groups of farms in a parish, the county com-

mittee, with the approval of the State committee, will designate from the practices approved for the State or area, those practices which will be applicable on all farms or designated groups of farms in the parish.

### 1. Application of superphosphate:

- (a) 18 percent—80 cents per 100 pounds.
- (b) 19 percent—82 cents per 100 pounds.
- (c) 20 percent—84 cents per 100 pounds.

Superphosphate applied in mixed fertilizers or straight materials other than those listed above will be paid for on the basis of the equivalent 20 percent material.

**SPECIFICATIONS AND CONDITIONS FOR PAYMENT.**—(Applicable to practices 1, 2, 3, and 4.) The material can be applied only to the following:

- (1) Permanent pasture or meadows.
- (2) New seedings of Bermuda, Dallis, or carpet grass.
- (3) New seedings of a legume (excluding interplanted summer legumes, soybeans for beans, and all peanuts).
- (4) New seedings of grass and legume mixtures.
- (5) Winter legumes or ryegrass.
- (6) Old stands of kudzu and lespedeza sericea.
- (7) Legumes in combination with small grain (the materials may be applied prior to or at the time the small grain is seeded).
- (8) Leguminous cover crops in citrus orchards.
- (9) Leguminous hay crops.

If applied to new pasture or meadows, phosphate and basic slag must be worked into the topsoil prior to or at the time of seeding. For best results on established pastures, the material should be worked into the soil. Payment will not be made for application to new seedings of legumes or grasses in rotation with rice unless applied prior to May 1, 1947.

Sales receipts or other supporting evidence will be required.

**ADVICE TO FARMER ON PERFORMANCE.**—Report on or before expiration date the number of pounds applied. Use the form on which approval of assistance was given. It will show the latest date on which you can report performance and qualify for payment. It will also show the name of the crop or land use to which the material was to be applied. If you have lost or misplaced the form, ask the parish office for a copy or make your report by letter. If a different grade or mixed fertilizer was used, show analysis percentage(s). If the material was not furnished to you by the Government, submit sales receipt with your performance report.

### 2. Application of raw rock or colloidal phosphate:

- (a) Raw rock or colloidal phosphate containing not less than 28 percent of total phosphorus pentoxide ( $P_2O_5$ ) and ground fine enough for 85 percent to pass through a 200-mesh sieve (wet screening method)—45 cents per 100 pounds.
- (b) Raw rock or colloidal phosphate containing not less than 20 percent of total phosphorus pentoxide ( $P_2O_5$ ) and ground fine enough for 80 percent of the raw rock phosphate to pass through a 100-mesh sieve and for the colloidal phosphate to shake through a 6-mesh sieve and 85 percent to wash through a 325-mesh sieve—30 cents per 100 pounds.

**SPECIFICATIONS AND CONDITIONS FOR PAYMENT.**—See specifications and conditions for payment following practice 1.

**ADVICE TO FARMER ON PERFORMANCE.**—Report performance, on or before the expiration date, as shown for practice 1.

### 3. Application of basic slag containing not less than 8 percent total $P_2O_5$ —45 cents per 100 pounds.

**SPECIFICATIONS AND CONDITIONS FOR PAYMENT.**—See specifications and conditions for payment following practice 1.

**ADVICE TO FARMER ON PERFORMANCE.**—Report performance, on or before the expiration date, as shown for practice 1.

### 4. Application of 60 percent potash (or its equivalent)—\$1.90 per 100 pounds.



Potash applied in mixed fertilizers or straight materials other than specified above will be paid for on the basis of the equivalent 60 per cent material.

**SPECIFICATIONS AND CONDITIONS FOR PAYMENT.**—See specifications and conditions for payment following practice 1.

**ADVICE TO FARMER ON PERFORMANCE.**—Report, on or before the expiration date, as shown for practice 1.

### 5. Application of ground limestone or ground sea shells:

- (a) Ground limestone containing at least 90 percent calcium carbonate equivalent and of sufficient fineness so that at least 90 percent will pass through an 8-mesh sieve and 30 percent through a 100-mesh sieve, and ground sea shells containing at least 90 percent calcium carbonate equivalent and of sufficient fineness so that at least 90 percent will pass through an 8-mesh sieve and 20 percent through a 100-mesh sieve—\$3.40 per ton.
- (b) Ground limestone containing at least 85 percent calcium carbonate equivalent and of sufficient fineness so that at least 90 percent will pass through an 8-mesh sieve and 30 percent through a 100-mesh sieve—\$3.20 per ton.
- (c) Ground limestone not meeting the above requirements but containing at least 70 percent calcium carbonate equivalent and of sufficient fineness so that at least 90 percent will pass through an 8-mesh sieve and 30 percent through a 100-mesh sieve—\$2.60 per ton.

**SPECIFICATIONS AND CONDITIONS FOR PAYMENT.**—(Applicable to practices 5 and 6.) All material must be evenly distributed and when applied to new pastures or meadows it must be worked into the topsoil prior to or at the time of seeding. For best results on established pastures, the material should be worked into the soil.

Sales receipts or other supporting evidence will be required.

**ADVICE TO FARMER ON PERFORMANCE.**—Report on or before the expiration date the number of tons, expressed to the nearest hundredth of a ton, spread on the land at the time of reporting. Enter the information on the form on which assistance was approved. If the form has been lost or misplaced, ask the parish office for a copy or make your report by letter. Submit sales receipt unless the material was furnished by the Government.

### 6. Application of paper mill slag.—\$1.50 per ton.

**SPECIFICATIONS AND CONDITIONS FOR PAYMENT.**—See specifications and conditions for payment following practice 5.

**ADVICE TO FARMER ON PERFORMANCE.**—Report in the same way as advised under practice 5 for limestone.

### 7. Establishing a satisfactory cover of winter legumes seeded in the fall of 1946:

<i>Kind of seed</i>	<i>Payment rate— cents per pound</i>
(a) Hairy vetch .....	13.0
(b) Common and Willamette vetch .....	6.9
(c) Hungarian and purple vetch .....	6.0
(d) Austrian winter peas and Dixie wonder peas .....	5.0
(e) Melilotus indica .....	6.0
(f) Bur-clover (in bur) .....	8.0
(g) Crimson clover (clean) .....	12.4
(h) Lupines .....	5.6
(i) Singletary peas .....	6.8

**SPECIFICATIONS AND CONDITIONS FOR PAYMENT.**—No payment will be made if harvested for hay. Payment will be made for legumes seeded with small grain.

A satisfactory cover will be deemed to have been established when the land is uniformly covered with a growth from which a reasonable tonnage could be harvested. The harvesting of seed will be permitted.

It is usually necessary to seed the following amounts of seed per acre:

Hairy vetch—25 pounds.

All other vetches and Dixie wonder peas—35 pounds.

Austrian winter peas and lupines—40 pounds.

Mellilotus indica and crimson clover (clean)—25 pounds.

Legumes seeded with small grains—15 to 25 pounds.

Bur-clover (in bur)—6 bushels (60 pounds).

Singletary peas—30 pounds (scarified seed recommended).

Winter legume seed or the soil should be properly inoculated at the time of planting. Phosphate, potash, and lime should be applied where needed.

Winter legumes should be seeded not later than November 30, 1946.

Sales receipts or other supporting evidence will be required.

**ADVICE TO FARMER ON PERFORMANCE.**—Report on or before the expiration date. Use the form on which assistance was approved. Report the number of pounds seeded on land where a satisfactory cover was obtained. A separate form is used for each kind of legume or mixture. Get a copy from the parish office or make your report by letter if the form has been lost. Submit sales receipts unless seed was furnished by the Government.

## **8. Establishing a satisfactory cover of ryegrass seeded on cropland or in orchards in the fall of 1946—6 cents per pound.**

**SPECIFICATIONS AND CONDITIONS FOR PAYMENT.**—A satisfactory cover means a coverage of 75 percent of the land, with a growth from which a reasonable tonnage could be harvested. To obtain such a cover, a seeding of 25 pounds per acre is recommended. The crop may be grazed, provided sufficient growth is left to protect the land.

Sales receipts or other supporting evidence will be required.

**ADVICE TO FARMER ON PERFORMANCE.**—Report as indicated for practice 7.

## **9. Leaving on the land or turning under summer legumes seeded and grown alone—\$2.50 per acre.**

**SPECIFICATIONS AND CONDITIONS FOR PAYMENT.**—Crops that will qualify are cowpeas, soybeans from which seed is not harvested for beans, and Alyce clover. Summer legumes interplanted in the same row with or planted in single rows between rows or strips of another crop will not qualify. A satisfactory growth must be obtained and left on the land or turned under. A satisfactory growth will be deemed to have been established when the land is uniformly covered with a growth from which a reasonable tonnage of forage could be harvested. Cowpeas and soybeans should be seeded at a rate per acre of not less than 60 pounds in rows or 90 pounds broadcast, and Alyce clover at not less than 20 pounds broadcast. For all crops, 300 to 400 pounds per acre of 0-12-12 or 0-14-7 or the equivalent should be applied before planting.

**ADVICE TO FARMER ON PERFORMANCE.**—Report on or before the expiration date. Report the number of acres to the nearest tenth of an acre. Enter the information on the form on which you were given approval of assistance or, in case the form has been lost or misplaced, get a copy from the parish office or make your report by letter.

## **10. Leaving on the land or turning under lespedeza, velvetbeans, and crotalaria seeded and grown alone—\$1.50 per acre.**

**SPECIFICATIONS AND CONDITIONS FOR PAYMENT.**—No payment will be made for turning under or leaving lespedeza on land (a) from which lespedeza is harvested for hay in 1947, (b) on which a practice payment is made under practice 12 (pasture seeding practice), or (c) on which lespedeza was grown in 1946. No payment will be made for velvetbeans or crotalaria interplanted in the same row with or planted in single rows between rows or strips of another crop. Annual lespedeza should be seeded not later than March 31, 1947, at a rate of not less than 20 pounds per acre. Crotalaria should be seeded at a rate per acre of not less than 10 pounds in rows or 20 pounds broadcast, and velvetbeans at not less than 15 pounds in rows.

A satisfactory growth must be obtained and left on the land or turned under. A satisfactory growth will be deemed to have been established when the land is uniformly covered with a growth from which a reasonable tonnage of forage could be expected if harvested. For lespedeza on lighter-colored soils low in organic matter, 300 to 400 pounds per acre of 3-12-12 should be applied. For all crops on heavier soils, 300 to 400 pounds per acre of 0-14-7 or 0-12-12 should be applied. Where straight materials are used, equivalent amounts should be applied.

**ADVICE TO FARMER ON PERFORMANCE.**—Report on or before the expiration date. Report the number of acres to the nearest tenth of an acre. Enter the infor-

mation on the form on which you were given approval of assistance or, in case the form has been lost or misplaced, get a copy from the parish office or make your report by letter.

### 11. Clearing, cleaning up, and preparing for the establishment of permanent pasture—\$10 per acre, not to exceed 10 acres per farm.

**SPECIFICATIONS AND CONDITIONS FOR PAYMENT.**—This practice is applicable only where the estimated cost of the clearing less the estimated commercial value of the products removed is at least \$20 per acre. Area to be cleared must be inspected by a representative of the county committee prior to beginning the practice and after completion of the practice.

The area approved must not carry a stand of potential timber trees of desirable species and the original condition of the area must be such that a satisfactory sod could not be established, nor the area mowed, without the removal of brush, vines, trees, loose stones, or stumps. The land should be of such quality that when pasture is established, it will be considered good pasture. The area approved under this practice must also be seeded with one of the approved grasses and legumes specified in practice 12.

**ADVICE TO FARMER ON PERFORMANCE.**—Report on the approval of assistance form the number of acres to the nearest tenth of an acre that were cleared and seeded. Name the grass(es) and legume(s) seeded and show the commercial value of products removed in the process of clearing. Get a copy from the parish office or make your report by letter if the form has been lost or misplaced. Do not wait for the inspector. The inspection can be made after the expiration date, but the performance report must be filed on or before that date in order to be eligible for payment.

### 12. Establishing or reseeding permanent pastures:

<i>Grass or legume</i>	<i>Payment rate— cents per pound</i>
(a) White Dutch clover.....	65
(b) Other clovers (alsike, hop, Persian, black medic, or red).....	30
(c) Clover mixtures containing at least 85 percent Persian, white, alsike, black medic, and/or hop, but not less than 30 percent white.....	40
(d) Common lespedeza.....	20
(e) Kobe lespedeza.....	15
(f) Dallis grass.....	25
(g) Carpet grass.....	20
(h) Bermuda grass.....	40
(i) Rhodes grass.....	40

**SPECIFICATIONS AND CONDITIONS FOR PAYMENT.**—For new pastures, there must be established white Dutch clover and Dallis or Bermuda grass, or the seeding mixture must contain one or more of the grasses and legumes listed above. Payment will be made for seeding legumes only on existing pasture grasses or with one or more of the grasses listed above.

A satisfactory seasonal cover must be obtained. A satisfactory cover means sufficient properly distributed plants that will normally assure reseeding. It is usually necessary to seed the following minimum amounts of clean seed per acre to obtain a satisfactory cover:

Clovers—5 pounds.	Carpet grass—5 pounds.
Lepedeza—15 pounds.	Bermuda grass—5 pounds.
Dallis grass—18 pounds.	Rhodes grass—15 pounds.

Where home-grown seed are used, they should be reported on a clean seed basis. It is not recommended that Rhodes grass be seeded in areas of the State other than south Louisiana.

The minimum preparation of the land for new pasture on the more easily prepared soils should consist of double-disk harrowing (or its equivalent). Where there is a deficiency of phosphate, potash, lime, or other minerals, these materials should be applied.

Sales receipts or other supporting evidence will be required.

**ADVICE TO FARMER ON PERFORMANCE.**—Report on or before the expiration date shown on the approval of assistance form. If the form has been lost or misplaced, get a copy from the parish office or make your report by letter. Report the number of pounds seeded on land where all requirements of the specifications have been met. Submit sales receipt unless seed was furnished by the Government.

### 13. Mowing weeds on pastures—50 cents per acre.

**SPECIFICATIONS AND CONDITIONS FOR PAYMENT.**—This practice will be applicable only on pastures containing a satisfactory stand of at least one perennial grass and pasture legume.

Mowing shall be practiced as often as necessary to control weed seed development, shrubs, bushes, etc. Shrubs and bushes too heavy to be moved shall be grubbed or otherwise destroyed. The plants cut are not to be used for feed, for seed, nor sold for any purpose. Phosphate, potash, or lime should be applied before the weed control practice is carried out on soils deficient in these minerals. The term "mowing" as used under this practice means the cutting of weeds or shrubs with a mower, scythe, sickle, or other suitable tool.

**ADVICE TO FARMER ON PERFORMANCE.**—Report on or before the expiration date shown on the approval of assistance form. If the form has been lost or misplaced, ask the parish office for a copy or make your report by letter. Report the number of acres to the nearest tenth of an acre where all requirements of the specifications have been met. Count each acre only one time regardless of the number of times mowed.

### 14. Establishing a satisfactory stand of kudzu—\$4.80 per acre.

**SPECIFICATIONS AND CONDITIONS FOR PAYMENT.**—Kudzu should be cultivated at least twice during the growing season. On most upland soils, liberal fertilization is required to assure survival of a good stand. There must be a survival of 300 reasonably well-distributed plants per acre showing healthy growth. To obtain this number of surviving plants, it is necessary under normal conditions to set out 500 crowns or seedlings per acre. Plants should be set approximately  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet apart in rows not exceeding 25 feet in width.

Sales receipts or other supporting evidence will be required.

**ADVICE TO FARMER ON PERFORMANCE.**—Report on or before the expiration date shown on the approval of assistance form. If the form has been lost or misplaced, make your report by letter. Report the number of acres to the nearest tenth of an acre where there is a survival of at least 300 plants per acre. Sales receipt or other supporting evidence must be submitted with the report.

### 15. Establishing a stand of lespedeza sericea—\$4.50 per acre.

**SPECIFICATIONS AND CONDITIONS FOR PAYMENT.**—Payment will be made only when carried out for the prevention of water erosion on steep slopes and waterways.

It is usually necessary to plant at least 25 pounds of scarified seed per acre. A sufficiently well-distributed stand must be obtained.

Sales receipts or other supporting evidence will be required.

**ADVICE TO FARMER ON PERFORMANCE.**—Report on or before the expiration date. Report on the approval of assistance form, or, if this has been lost or misplaced, make your report by letter. Report the number of acres to the nearest tenth of an acre where the specifications have been met. Sales receipt or other supporting evidence must be submitted with the report.

### 16. Harvesting legume and grass seed—\$3.50 per acre. The maximum payment on any farm will be \$70.

**SPECIFICATIONS AND CONDITIONS FOR PAYMENT.**—Payment will be made for harvesting the following legume or grass seed: *Melilotus indica*, Singletary peas, lupines, Dallis grass, and common lespedeza.

Payment will not be made when the seed harvested (clean seed basis) is less than 100 pounds per acre of *Melilotus indica*, 400 pounds per acre of Singletary peas, 200 pounds per acre of lupines, 100 pounds per acre of Dallis grass, and 100 pounds per acre of lespedeza. The seed should be harvested at the normal time for maximum yield and quality and cared for in accordance with good farming practices. The amount of seed harvested must be reported.

**ADVICE TO FARMER ON PERFORMANCE.**—Report on or before the expiration date. Report on the approval of assistance form, or if this form has been lost or misplaced, make your report by letter. Report the number of acres to the nearest tenth of an acre where the specifications have been met. Report also the kind of seed and the number of pounds of clean seed harvested. When performance has to be reported before seed are recleaned in order to meet the deadline for reporting performance, the total quantity of clean seed may be determined on the basis of the percentage of clean seed found by recleaning a representative sample.



## 17. Construction of standard terraces for which proper outlets are provided—\$1.15 per 100 linear feet.

### SPECIFICATIONS AND CONDITIONS FOR PAYMENT:

- (1) Terraces constructed on land with a slope in excess of 8 percent will not be approved, except for small areas where it is necessary in order to complete the terrace system in the field. Construction should begin at the top of the slope and proceed down the slope, completing each terrace before beginning another.
- (2) The vertical spacing of terraces on slopes up through 4 percent will be determined by the formula  $\text{slope} \div 2 \div 2$ . On slopes above 4 percent, the formula  $\text{slope} \div 4 \div 2$  will be used. The table below is based on these formulas:

Slope of land land in feet	Vertical interval of drop between terraces	Approximate horizontal distance between terraces (feet)
1-----	1 foot 6 inches-----	150
2-----	2 feet-----	100
3-----	2 feet 6 inches-----	83
4-----	3 feet-----	75
5-----	3 feet 3 inches-----	65
6-----	3 feet 6 inches-----	58
7-----	3 feet 9 inches-----	54
8-----	4 feet-----	50

Under the table, vertical spacing may be carried 6 inches either way to avoid obstructions or to reach suitable outlets.

- (3) The grade for the terrace channel must not exceed 3 inches per 100 linear feet. A variable grade is recommended.
- (4) The length of the terrace shall not exceed 1,600 linear feet in one drop, except where necessary to obtain a suitable outlet.
- (5) **Ridge-type terraces.**—The width of terraces must not be less than 18 feet. Measurements will be made at the narrowest points in the terraces and taken from the center of the water channel to the lower edge of the terrace ridge. The settled height of the terraces shall not be less than 18 inches, as measured from the bottom of the water channel. The cross section above the normal ground line must be at least 7 square feet.
- (6) **Channel-type terraces.**—A settled height of less than 18 inches will be acceptable, provided the effective cross-sectional area of the terrace channel is 10 square feet plus 1 square foot for each 100 feet over 1,000 feet in length of terrace draining in one direction. Measurements for channel capacity will be made at the smallest section of the terrace. The bottom width of the channel should be at least 4 feet and approximately flat. The upper side of the terrace ridge shall be at least 8 feet in width, measured from the center of the water channel to the top of the terrace ridge. The width of the lower side of the terrace ridge shall be equal to at least the distance from the center of the terrace channel to the top of the terrace.
- (7) Adequate terrace outlet protection must be provided before terraces may be accepted for payment. The outlet ends of all terrace channels shall be protected, preferably by sod. Terrace systems should be so planned that the terraces may outlet individually upon well-protected permanent pastures, meadows, or wooded areas. If conditions are unfavorable for this method, a meadow or pasture strip should be developed for outlet control. Where the above conditions are not possible or practicable, it will be necessary to construct a protected outlet channel.

**ADVICE TO FARMER ON PERFORMANCE.**—Report on the approval of assistance form on or before the expiration date. If the form has been lost or misplaced, ask the parish office for a copy or make your report by letter. Where the terraces meet the specifications, report the measured lengths of the terraces. Where the terraces were furnished as a conservation service on purchase order, the vendor will help make the measurements, but you will still be responsible for reporting performance. A final inspection will be made by a person acceptable to the county committee.

### **18. Construction or enlargement of ditches for the drainage of cropland or pasture:**

- (a) Constructing or enlarging ditches to width shown in item (3) in specifications below and at least 12 inches but less than 24 inches deep—6 cents per cubic yard of dirt removed.
- (b) Constructing or enlarging ditches to width shown in item (3) in specifications below and 24 or more inches deep—10 cents per cubic yard of dirt removed.

#### **SPECIFICATIONS AND CONDITIONS FOR PAYMENT:**

- (1) The dimensions must be furnished by the producer, and in the case of enlargement, the dimensions of the old ditch, before enlargement is started and after completion, must be furnished. The widths and depths refer to averages for each ditch.
- (2) Ditches must drain properly and be constructed in connection with a water disposal system.
- (3) For new ditches in heavy soils, such as cane land, the top width must be at least equal to the bottom width plus two-thirds the depth, and in all other soils must have a minimum top width equal to the bottom width plus three times the depth. For enlarged ditches, the width should be approximately the same as for similar new ditches, except where the sides are already firmly established, the vegetative cover and root system holding them need not be disturbed.

**ADVICE TO FARMER ON PERFORMANCE.**—Report on or before the expiration date, using the form on which the approval of assistance was given. If the form has been lost or misplaced, ask the parish office for a copy or make your report by letter. Report the number of cubic yards of dirt excavated. For old ditches, the dimensions of each old ditch must be furnished by the farmer before the approval of assistance is issued. Sufficient measurements will be checked by a person acceptable to the county committee to determine the accuracy of the measurements. Do not report cleaning out ditches.

### **19. Construction of a stock pond or tank—10 cents per cubic yard of dirt removed, not to exceed \$150 per pond.**

**SPECIFICATIONS AND CONDITIONS FOR PAYMENT.**—Before approval of the county committee is granted to carry out this practice, the pond or tank location and the plan for construction must be approved by a technically trained representative of the committee or the Soil Conservation Service. Payment under this practice will be made for ponds constructed under the supervision of a Soil Conservation Service technician upon presentation of evidence indicating the approval of the construction by the Soil Conservation Service representative. Ponds not built under the supervision of and approved by a technically trained representative of the Soil Conservation Service must meet the following specifications and conditions for payment:

The pond or tank shall be constructed to provide for a depth of at least 6 feet of water over one-fourth of the water area at spillway level. Ponds or tanks shall be fenced to exclude livestock, and water must be piped for livestock to a stock watering trough below the dam or, in cases where this is impracticable, a small arm of the pond or tank or a dug trench may reach outside the fence to allow access of the livestock to the water. Where the entire drainage area filling the pond or tank is not protected by sod or other permanent vegetation, there shall be provided a protective strip of sod not less than 100 feet in width around the entire pond or tank.

The size of the spillway is determined by the drainage area as shown in the table below:

<i>Drainage area</i>	<i>Width of spillway required— vegetated channel</i>
None .....	0 feet.
1 to 25 acres.....	10 feet.
25 to 30 acres.....	12 feet.
30 to 35 acres.....	14 feet.
35 to 45 acres.....	16 feet.
45 to 50 acres.....	18 feet.
50 to 60 acres.....	20 feet.

The following specifications are applicable to dams where the water impounded is held against the dam:

- (1) **Foundation preparation.**—To reduce seepage, a trench at least 4 feet wide must be dug along the center line of the base of the dam deep enough to reach impervious subsoil. This trench should be filled with the best available soil, preferably clay, free of humus. The entire base of the dam should be cleared of all debris and plowed or otherwise scarified.
- (2) **Allowance for settling.**—Allow 10 percent for settling where constructed with horse-drawn scrapers, 15 percent with tractor-operated bulldozers or mechanical spreaders, and 20 percent with draglines.
- (3) **Top width.**—A dam of 10 feet or less in height must have a top width of at least 4 feet. For dams over 10 feet, the top width must be 4 feet plus 1 foot for each additional foot in height.
- (4) **Slopes.**—Slopes must be uniform from top to bottom. The steepest upstream slope must be 3 to 1 for sandy soils and 2 to 1 for other soils. The steepest downstream slope must be 2 to 1 for sandy soils and 1½ to 1 for other soils.
- (5) **Freeboard.**—The top of the dam must have a settled height at least 3 feet higher than the floor of the spillway, except where the drainage area is less than 20 acres. For such smaller drainage areas, the freeboard shall be at least 1½ feet for 5 acres or less, 2 feet for more than 5 acres but less than 15 acres, and 2½ feet for more than 15 acres but less than 20 acres.
- (6) The dam must be seeded or sodded.

**ADVICE TO FARMER ON PERFORMANCE.**—Report on the form on which approval of assistance was given. Report on or before the expiration date. If the approval of assistance form has been lost or misplaced, ask the parish office for a copy or make your report by letter. Report after the necessary seeding or sodding, piping, and fencing have been done. Report the number of cubic yards of dirt moved. Where the pond was constructed as a conservation service on purchase order, the vendor will help make the measurements, but you will still be responsible for reporting performance.

## 20. Establishing a stand of forest trees—\$6 per acre.

### SPECIFICATIONS AND CONDITIONS FOR PAYMENT:

**Time of planting.**—Planting should be during dormant season, November 1, 1946, to March 1, 1947.

**Number and spacing.**—Seedlings to be planted should be 1 year old nursery seedlings. Pine seedlings should be planted with a spacing of 6' x 6' or approximately 1,200 seedlings per acre. Hardwood seedlings should be planted with a spacing of 8' x 8' or approximately 700 seedlings per acre.

### Recommended method of planting.

- (1) Area to be planted should be shallow furrowed to a depth of 3 inches to eliminate competition from heavy weeds. If not furrowed, an 18" x 18" space should be scraped.
- (2) Tree roots should be kept moist until planted.
- (3) An ample hole should be dug to take all roots without crowding or curling.
- (4) Dirt should be firmly packed around the roots.
- (5) Trees should be set at the same depth in the ground as they were prior to lifting from nursery beds.

**Protection.**—The plants must be adequately protected against injury from fire or livestock.

**Survival.**—There must be a survival of not less than 700 pine or 500 hardwood planted seedlings per acre.

**ADVICE TO FARMER ON PERFORMANCE.**—Report on or before the expiration date shown on the approval of assistance form. If the form has been lost or mis-

placed, ask the parish office for a copy or make your report by letter. Report the number of acres to the nearest tenth of an acre of the area which is adequately protected from fire and livestock and on which there is a survival of at least 700 pines or 500 hardwood trees per acre. Submit sales receipt of seedlings bought.

## 21. Improving a stand of forest trees—\$5 per acre.

**SPECIFICATIONS AND CONDITIONS FOR PAYMENT.**—The practice consists of removing undesirable trees or vines that are interfering with the growth of the trees selected for further development. Payment will be made only where the improvements will require at least two man-days labor per acre.

- (1) The area must have 100 or more potential timber trees per acre of commercially valuable species growing in stands where one or more of the following conditions exist:
  - (a) Dead, diseased, insect-infested, crooked, limby, and other undesirable trees present which should be removed.
  - (b) Desirable species of young trees overtopped or shaded by undesirable species where removal of the latter will release the young trees for better growth.
  - (c) Crowded stands of desirable trees which should be thinned out to provide adequate growing space for the remaining trees.
- (2) Certificate by a supervising forestry technician will be required as evidence in support of performance.
- (3) Where cutting is made for the harvesting of poles, piling, sawlogs, and pulpwood, this practice will not be permitted.

**ADVICE TO FARMER ON PERFORMANCE.**—Report on or before the expiration date, using the form on which approval of assistance was given. If the form has been lost or misplaced, ask the parish office for a copy or make your report by letter. Report the number of acres to the nearest tenth of an acre on which the practice was completed according to the specifications. Certificate signed by supervising forestry technician must be submitted.

## 22. Local conservation practice.

In addition to the selection of any or all of the preceding practices described in this handbook, a county committee may recommend to the State committee one additional practice of a local nature for adoption in its 1947 program. Any practice so recommended must have a definite soil or water conservation value and must meet the special conservation needs of the county. Any practice selected hereunder must be carried out under specifications approved by the State committee.

**RATE OF PAYMENT.**—The rate shall be recommended by the county committee and approved by the State committee. It shall not exceed that percentage of the cost approved as the payment for practices of a similar type included in this handbook or in the 1947 national outline of practices.

Not to exceed 10 percent of the parish's original allocation of funds, plus 10 percent of an additional parish's allocation of funds, may be used under this practice.

**ADVICE TO FARMER ON PERFORMANCE.**—Ask for information on performance requirements when requesting approval of assistance from the county committee. The completion of this, as for all other practices, must be reported on or before the expiration date which will be shown on the form when assistance to carry out the practice is approved.

## Section 3. CONSERVATION MATERIALS AND SERVICES

To assist farmers in obtaining a larger volume of needed materials and services, the State committee may authorize the county committee to advance payment to farmers in the form of conservation materials and services, including the following, for carrying out approved practices:

### 1. Minerals

- Liming materials (practice 5).
- Paper mill slag (practice 6).
- Basic slag (practice 3).
- Superphosphate (practice 1).



Rock phosphate (practice 2).  
Colloidal phosphate (practice 2).  
Potash (practice 4).

## 2. Seeds

Winter legume seeds (practice 7).  
Ryegrass (practice 8).  
White Dutch clover (practice 12).  
Standard clover mixtures (practice 12).  
Common lespedeza (practice 12).  
Kobe lespedeza (practice 12).  
Dallis grass (practice 12).  
Carpet grass (practice 12).  
Bermuda grass (practice 12).

## 3. Services

Terracing (practice 17).  
Ditching (practice 18).  
Constructing stock ponds (practice 19).  
Clearing land for pasture (practice 11).

The farmer shall pay that part of the cost which is in excess of the credit (excluding small payment increase (section 5)) for use of the material or service in carrying out approved practices.

Title to any material or seed furnished either directly or through purchase orders shall vest in the Field Service Branch until the material or seed is applied or planted or all charges are satisfied.

A deduction shall be made from the payment of the farmer for materials or services furnished him by the Field Service Branch. The deduction shall be the sum of the credit value of the conservation materials and services furnished, except that where the cost to the Field Service Branch is less than the credit value, the deduction shall be equal to the cost. A deduction shall be made for materials damaged while in possession of the farmer beyond effective use to earn a practice payment, unless he shows that such damage was caused by circumstances beyond his control.

If the farmer misuses any material or service furnished, an additional deduction equal to the original amount of the deduction for the material or service misused shall be made. If the deduction for the material or service exceeds the payment for the farmer to whom the material or service was furnished, the amount of the difference shall be paid by the farmer to the Treasurer of the United States. Materials or services furnished to farmers under the 1947 program will be considered as misused where the county committee finds that (1) materials were used for a purpose not specified under approved conservation practices, unless failure to use the materials properly was due to conditions beyond the farmer's control; (2) materials were disposed of by sale, barter, or some other unauthorized means; (3) materials were willfully destroyed or became unusable through negligence while in possession of the farmer; or (4) a structure, such as a terrace or dam, was willfully destroyed or destroyed through negligence. If the farmer fails to furnish the county committee by January 15, 1948, required information on the disposition of materials, the materials shall be presumed to have been misused until the required information is furnished.

If materials or services are not used during the program year, they may, at the option of the county committee, (1) be transferred to another farmer or, in the case of materials, otherwise disposed of by the county committee at the expense of the farmer who did not use the

material; or (2) be retained by the farmer for use in a subsequent year. If materials or services are abandoned, they may be transferred to another farmer or otherwise disposed of by the county committee at the expense of the farmer who abandoned the material or service.

#### Section 4. PRACTICES CARRIED OUT WITH STATE OR FEDERAL AID

The extent of any practice shall not be reduced because it is carried out with materials or services furnished by the Field Service Branch or by any agency of a State to another agency of the same State. In other cases of State or Federal aid, the total extent of any practice performed shall be reduced for purposes of payment by the percentage of the total cost of the practice which the county committee determines was furnished by a State or Federal agency.

#### Section 5. INCREASE IN SMALL PAYMENTS

The payment computed for any person with respect to any farm shall be increased as follows:

- (a) Any payment amounting to 71 cents or less shall be increased to \$1.
- (b) Any payment amounting to more than 71 cents but less than \$1 shall be increased by 40 percent.
- (c) Any payment amounting to \$1 or more shall be increased in accordance with the following schedule:

Amount of payment computed	Increase in payment	Amount of payment computed	Increase in payment
\$1.00 to \$1.99-----	\$0. 40	\$32.00 to \$32.99-----	\$10. 40
\$2.00 to \$2.99-----	. 80	\$33.00 to \$33.99-----	10. 60
\$3.00 to \$3.99-----	1. 20	\$34.00 to \$34.99-----	10. 80
\$4.00 to \$4.99-----	1. 60	\$35.00 to \$35.99-----	11. 00
\$5.00 to \$5.99-----	2. 00	\$36.00 to \$36.99-----	11. 20
\$6.00 to \$6.99-----	2. 40	\$37.00 to \$37.99-----	11. 40
\$7.00 to \$7.99-----	2. 80	\$38.00 to \$38.99-----	11. 60
\$8.00 to \$8.99-----	3. 20	\$39.00 to \$39.99-----	11. 80
\$9.00 to \$9.99-----	3. 60	\$40.00 to \$40.99-----	12. 00
\$10.00 to \$10.99-----	4. 00	\$41.00 to \$41.99-----	12. 10
\$11.00 to \$11.99-----	4. 40	\$42.00 to \$42.99-----	12. 20
\$12.00 to \$12.99-----	4. 80	\$43.00 to \$43.99-----	12. 30
\$13.00 to \$13.99-----	5. 20	\$44.00 to \$44.99-----	12. 40
\$14.00 to \$14.99-----	5. 60	\$45.00 to \$45.99-----	12. 50
\$15.00 to \$15.99-----	6. 00	\$46.00 to \$46.99-----	12. 60
\$16.00 to \$16.99-----	6. 40	\$47.00 to \$47.99-----	12. 70
\$17.00 to \$17.99-----	6. 80	\$48.00 to \$48.99-----	12. 80
\$18.00 to \$18.99-----	7. 20	\$49.00 to \$49.99-----	12. 90
\$19.00 to \$19.99-----	7. 60	\$50.00 to \$50.99-----	13. 00
\$20.00 to \$20.99-----	8. 00	\$51.00 to \$51.99-----	13. 10
\$21.00 to \$21.99-----	8. 20	\$52.00 to \$52.99-----	13. 20
\$22.00 to \$22.99-----	8. 40	\$53.00 to \$53.99-----	13. 30
\$23.00 to \$23.99-----	8. 60	\$54.00 to \$54.99-----	13. 40
\$24.00 to \$24.99-----	8. 80	\$55.00 to \$55.99-----	13. 50
\$25.00 to \$25.99-----	9. 00	\$56.00 to \$56.99-----	13. 60
\$26.00 to \$26.99-----	9. 20	\$57.00 to \$57.99-----	13. 70
\$27.00 to \$27.99-----	9. 40	\$58.00 to \$58.99-----	13. 80
\$28.00 to \$28.99-----	9. 60	\$59.00 to \$59.99-----	13. 90
\$29.00 to \$29.99-----	9. 80	\$60.00 to \$185.99-----	14. 00
\$30.00 to \$30.99-----	10. 00	\$186.00 to \$199.99-----	(1)
\$31.00 to \$31.99-----	10. 20	\$200.00 and over-----	(2)

<sup>1</sup> Increase to \$200.

<sup>2</sup> No increase.

## Section 6. DIVISION OF PAYMENTS

The payment earned in carrying out practices with conservation materials or services shall be credited to the farmer to whom the materials or services are furnished. Payment for practices performed with conservation materials and services shall have priority over payment for other practices. The payment earned in carrying out other practices shall be paid to the farmer who carried out the practices. If more than one farmer contributed to the carrying-out of such practices, the payment shall be divided in the proportion that the county committee determines the farmers contributed to the carrying-out of the practices. In making this determination, the county committee shall take into consideration the value of the labor, equipment, or material contributed by each farmer toward the carrying-out of each practice on a particular acreage, assuming that each contributed equally unless it is established to the satisfaction of the county committee that their respective contributions thereto were not in equal proportion. The furnishing of land will not be considered as a contribution to the carrying-out of any practice.

In case of death, incompetency, or disappearance of any farmer, his share of the payment shall be paid to his successor, determined in accordance with the provisions of the regulations in ACP-122, as amended.

## Section 7. PAYMENTS LIMITED TO \$10,000

The total of all payments made in connection with the 1947 Agricultural Conservation Program and 1947 Naval Stores Conservation Program to any individual, partnership, or estate with respect to farms, ranching units, and turpentine places located within Louisiana shall not exceed the sum of \$10,000.

The total of all payments made in connection with the 1947 Agricultural Conservation Program and 1947 Naval Stores Conservation Program to any person other than an individual, partnership, or estate with respect to farms, ranching units, and turpentine places in the United States (including Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico) shall not exceed the sum of \$10,000.

All or any part of any payment which has been or otherwise would be made to any person under the 1947 program may be withheld or required to be refunded if he has adopted or participated in adopting any scheme or device designed to evade, or which has the effect of evading, the provisions of this section.

## Section 8. GENERAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO PAYMENTS

**A. Failure to maintain practices under previous programs.**—If the county committee determines that any conservation practice carried out under previous agricultural conservation programs is not maintained in accordance with good farming practices or the effectiveness of any such practice is destroyed during the 1947 program year, a deduction shall be made for the extent of the practice destroyed or not maintained. The deduction rate shall be the 1947 practice rate, or if the practice is not offered in 1947, the practice rate in effect during the year the practice was performed. The deduction shall be made from the payment of the person responsible for destroying or

not maintaining the practice after the payment has been increased in accordance with the provisions of section 5.

**B. Practices defeating purposes of programs.**—If the State committee finds that any farmer has adopted or participated in any practice which tends to defeat the purpose of the 1947 or previous programs, it may withhold or require to be refunded all or any part of any payment which has been or would be computed for him.

**C. Depriving others of payment.**—If the State committee finds that any person has employed any scheme or device (including coercion, fraud, or misrepresentation), the effect of which would be or has been to deprive any other person of any payment under the program, it may withhold, in whole or in part, from the person participating in or employing such a scheme or device, or require him to refund, in whole or in part, the amount of any payment which has been or would otherwise be made to him in connection with the 1947 program.

**D. Failure to carry out approved erosion control measures.**—Payment will not be made to any person with respect to any farm which he owns or operates in a county if the county committee finds that he has been negligent and careless in his farming operations by failing to carry out approved erosion control measures on land under his control to the extent that any part of such land has become an erosion hazard during the 1947 program year to other land in the community.

**E. Payment computed and made without regard to claims.**—Any payment or share of payment shall be computed and made without regard to question of title under State laws; without deduction of claims for advances (except as provided in paragraph F of this section, and except for indebtedness to the United States subject to set-off under orders issued by the Secretary); and without regard to any claim or lien against any crop, or proceeds thereof, in favor of the owner or any other creditor.

**F. Assignments.**—Any person who may be entitled to any payment in connection with the 1947 program may assign his payment in whole or in part as security for cash loaned or advances made for the purpose of financing the making of a crop in 1947. No assignment will be recognized unless it is made in writing on Form ACP-69 and in accordance with the instructions in ACP-70.

## Section 9. APPLICATION FOR PAYMENT

*[Notwithstanding any other provision of this bulletin, cash payments amounting to less than \$1 will not be made]*

**A. Persons eligible to file applications.**—An application for payment with respect to a farm may be made by any farmer who is entitled to share in the payment determined for the farm.

**B. Time and manner of filing applications and information required.**—Payment will be made only upon application submitted on the prescribed form to the parish office not later than June 30, 1948. Where conservation materials or services are furnished by the Field Service Branch, there need be reported on the application for payment with respect to such materials and services only the total credit and deduction value of the materials and services furnished. Payment may be withheld from any person who fails to file any form or furnish



any information required with respect to any farm which such person is operating or renting to another. Any application for payment may be rejected if any form or information required of the applicant is not submitted to the parish office within the time fixed by the regional director; except that any time limit established may be extended in any individual case by the State committee where failure to timely submit the form or information requested was due to conditions over which the farmer had no control. At least 2 weeks' notice to the public shall be given of the expiration of a time limit for filing prescribed forms or required information, and any time limit fixed shall afford a full and fair opportunity to those eligible to file the form or information within the period prescribed. Such notice shall be given by mailing notice to the office of each county committee and making copies available to the press.

#### Section 10. APPEALS

Any farmer may, within 15 days after notice thereof is forwarded to or made available to him, request the county committee in writing to reconsider its recommendation or determination in any matter affecting the right to or the amount of his payment with respect to the farm. The county committee shall notify him of its decision in writing within 15 days after receipt of written request for reconsideration. If the farmer is dissatisfied with the decision of the county committee, he may, within 15 days after the decision is forwarded to or made available to him, appeal in writing to the State committee. The State committee shall notify him of its decision in writing within 30 days after the submission of the appeal. If he is dissatisfied with the decision of the State committee, he may, within 15 days after its decision is forwarded to or made available to him, request the regional director to review the decision of the State committee.

Written notice of any decision rendered under this section by the county or State committee shall be also issued to each other producer on the farm who may be adversely affected by the decision.

#### Section 11. DEFINITIONS

**A. Farm** means all adjacent or nearby farm or range land under the same ownership which is operated by one person, including also:

(1) Any other adjacent or nearby farm or range land which the county committee, in accordance with instructions issued by the Field Service Branch, determines is operated by the same person as part of the same unit in producing range livestock or with respect to the rotation of crops and with workstock, farm machinery, and labor substantially separate from that for any other lands; and

(2) Any field-rented tract (whether operated by the same or another person) which, together with any other land included in the farm, constitutes a unit with respect to the rotation of crops.

A farm shall be regarded as located in the parish in which the principal dwelling is situated or, if there is no dwelling thereon, it shall be regarded as located in the parish in which the major portion of the farm is located.

**B. Cropland** means farm land which in 1946 was tilled or was in regular rotation.

**C. Noncrop open pasture or range land** means pasture land (other than rotation pasture land) on which the predominant growth is

forage suitable for grazing and on which the number of grouping of any trees or shrubs is such that the land could not be fairly considered as woodland.

**D. Person** means an individual, partnership, association, corporation, estate, or trust, or other business enterprise or other legal entity, and, wherever applicable, a State, a political subdivision of a State, or any agency thereof.

**E. Farmer** means any person who as landlord, tenant, or sharecropper, participates in the operation of a farm.

## Section 12. AUTHORITY, AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS, AND APPLICABILITY

**A. Authority.**—The program is approved pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture under sections 7 to 17, inclusive, of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act (49 Stat. 1148, 16 U. S. C. 590g to 590q), as amended, and is contingent upon legislative authority to the Secretary to exercise after December 31, 1946, the powers now conferred on him by section 8 of the act.

**B. Availability of funds.**—The provisions of the 1947 program are necessarily subject to such legislation as the Congress of the United States may hereafter enact; the making of the payments herein provided is contingent upon such appropriation as the Congress may hereafter provide for such purpose; and the amounts of such payments will necessarily be within the limits finally determined by such appropriation.

The funds provided for the 1947 program will not be available for the payment of applications filed in the parish office after December 31, 1948.

**C. Applicability.**—The provisions of the 1947 program contained herein, except section 7, are not applicable to (1) Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and Alaska; (2) any department or bureau of the United States Government or any corporation wholly owned by the United States; and (3) grazing lands owned by the United States which were acquired or reserved for conservation purposes or which are to be retained permanently under Government ownership, including, but not limited to, grazing lands administered under the Taylor Grazing Act or by the Forest Service or the Soil Conservation Service of the United States Department of Agriculture or by the Bureau of Biological Survey of the United States Department of the Interior.

The program is applicable to (1) privately owned lands; (2) lands owned by a State or political subdivision or agency thereof; (3) lands owned by corporations which are partly owned by the United States, such as Federal Land Banks and Production Credit Associations; (4) lands temporarily owned by the United States or a corporation wholly owned by it, which were not acquired or reserved for conservation purposes, including lands administered by the Farm Security Administration, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, or the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, or by any other Government agency designated by the Field Service Branch; (5) any cropland farmed by private persons which is owned by the United States or a corporation wholly owned by it; and (6) Indian lands, except that where grazing operations are carried out on Indian lands administered by the Department of the Interior, such lands are within the scope of the program only if cov-

ered by a written agreement approved by the Department of the Interior giving the operator an interest in the grazing and forage growing on the land and a right to occupy the land in order to carry out the grazing operations.

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# 1947 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM HANDBOOK FOR MISSISSIPPI



Terraces Help to Control Soil Erosion.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION

*Field Service Branch—Southern Region*

## TO MISSISSIPPI FARMERS:

This handbook has been prepared for your use. It contains the offer of our Government to assist you to do additional conservation work needed on your farm in 1947. Assistance may be in the form of cash payments or advances of materials and services needed in carrying out conservation practices. Each landlord, tenant, and sharecropper is urged to:

1. Apply to your county committee for the amount of assistance you will need for carrying out each practice. You must get county committee approval of assistance before beginning the practice (see section 1).
2. Carry out the practice in accordance with performance requirements in the handbook (see section 2).
3. Complete the practice and so inform your county committee or county office *within the time fixed by the county committee* (see section 1).

The amount of assistance for you will be determined by your county committee on the basis of conservation needs and the amount of funds available to the county.

## STATE PMA COMMITTEE:

CHARLES L. NEILL, *Chairman*

JAMES HAND, Jr.

JOHN A. HARDY

GARROTT A. HOPSON

JAMES M. SESSIONS

L. I. JONES

# 1947 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM HANDBOOK FOR MISSISSIPPI

## Section 1. CONSERVATION ASSISTANCE

Farmers in Mississippi are offered assistance under the 1947 Agricultural Conservation Program for carrying out, between January 1, and December 31, 1947, conservation practices which meet approved performance requirements. This assistance consists of either payments as reimbursement for a part of the cost of performing conservation practices or conservation materials and services furnished for performing approved practices.

The State committee will establish a limit on expenditures for each county. The county committee, in accordance with the method approved by the State committee, will determine the amount of assistance for each farm, taking into consideration the county limit for expenditures, conservation needs of other farms in the county, and conservation needs on the farm for which assistance is requested.

*To keep from exceeding the county limit, the maximum amount of assistance for each conservation practice to be carried out on a farm is the amount for which written approval is granted by the county committee. Written approval by the county committee will be given only where the farmer requests assistance before he begins the conservation practice. Requests for assistance may be made by contacting county or community committeemen, or by writing, telephoning, or calling at the county office.*

It is the responsibility of the farmer to report performance for each practice carried out by the date shown on the notice of prior approval. Space is provided for this report on the written notice of approval of assistance, which is given to the farmer before the practice is started. This form is the official performance report and must be properly executed after the practice is carried out and delivered to a committeeman or to the county office in order to receive payment for the practice.

To execute the form, enter the extent of the practice meeting performance requirements. Enter the names, addresses, and contribution of all farmers entitled to share in the practice payment, including the name, address, and contribution of the person to whom the approval of assistance was granted. Sign in the space provided and enter the date.

Farmers in any local area may agree in writing, with approval of the county and State committees, to perform designated amounts of practices which the State committee determines are necessary to conserve or improve the agricultural resources of the community. For purposes of payments, practices carried out under such an approved written agreement will be regarded as having been carried out on the farms of the farmers who performed the practices.

If the total obligations under the program exceed the total funds available for payments, payments will be reduced equitably.

## Section 2. CONSERVATION PRACTICES

The following conservation practices have been recommended by the State committee and approved for payment by the Field Service Branch as practices best adapted to achieve sound soil and water conservation and use which will not be carried out in desired volume unless payments are made. County committees can approve assistance for only these practices.

In order to encourage the performance of practices which are needed most on all farms or on groups of farms in a county, the county committee, with the approval of the State committee, may designate from the practices approved for the State or area, those practices which will be applicable on all farms or designated groups of farms in the county.



Application of Calcium Silicate Slag to Cropland.

### 1. Application of superphosphate, basic slag, or potash:

- (a) 18 percent superphosphate (available phosphoric acid)—78 cents per 100 pounds.
- (b) 19 percent superphosphate (available phosphoric acid)—81 cents per 100 pounds.
- (c) 20 percent superphosphate (available phosphoric acid)—84 cents per 100 pounds.
- (d) 45 percent or higher triple superphosphate (available phosphoric acid)—\$1.90 per 100 pounds.
- (e) Basic slag containing not less than 8 percent total  $P_2O_5$ —35 cents per 100 pounds.
- (f) 60 percent muriate of potash (or equivalent)—\$1.90 per 100 pounds.

PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS.—For basic slag, the total phosphoric acid content must be at least 8 percent and the material must be of such fineness that at least 90 percent will pass through a 50-mesh sieve.



All material must be evenly distributed. The material must be applied only to :

- (1) Permanent pastures.
- (2) New seedings of grasses and legumes (excluding soybeans for oil and all peanuts) seeded alone or with a nurse crop.
- (3) Winter cover crops (other than small grain-seeded alone).
- (4) Lespedeza sericea or kudzu.
- (5) Broadcast summer legumes and legumes cut for hay.
- (6) Vegetative waterways.

Materials applied to winter legumes must be applied prior to January 1, 1948. To report performance, enter on the performance report the number of pounds applied, the kind of material, and the name of crops to which applied; for example, "2,000 pounds of 18 percent superphosphate applied to Austrian winter peas." Sales receipts are required unless the material was obtained with government assistance.

**RECOMMENDATIONS.**—For best results, material should be applied approximately at the time of planting and thoroughly worked into the soil.

## 2. Application of liming materials:

- (a) Ground limestone (or its equivalent), excluding basic slag and calcium silicate slag:

<i>Name of county</i>	<i>Payment rate per ton</i>
Alcorn, Chickasaw, Lee, Pontotoc, Prentiss, Tippah, Tishomingo, and Union	\$2.80
Benton, DeSoto, and Marshall	2.90
Coahoma, Lafayette, Panola, Quitman, Tate, Tunica, and Yalobusha	2.95
Bolivar, Clay, Grenada, Holmes, Humphreys, Leflore, Monroe, Montgomery, Sunflower, Tallahatchie, and Washington	3.00
Choctaw, Jasper, Lauderdale, Lowndes, Neshoba, Newton, Noxubee, Oktibeha, Webster, and Winston	3.05
Itawamba and Kemper	3.10
Carroll	3.15
Clarke, Copiah, Hinds, Madison, Rankin, Scott, Sharkey, Warren, and Yazoo	3.20
Attala, Jones, Leake, Perry, and Wayne	3.25
Claiborne, Forrest, George, Issaquena, Lamar, Lincoln, and Smith	3.30
Covington, Greene, Jefferson, Jeff Davis, Pearl River, Pike, Simpson, and Stone	3.35
Franklin, Hancock, Harrison, Jackson, and Lawrence	3.40
Adams	3.45
Calhoun, Marion, and Walthall	3.50
Amite	3.55
Wilkinson	3.60

- (b) Calcium silicate slag:

<i>Name of county</i>	<i>Payment rate per ton</i>
Tishomingo	\$2.05
Alcorn	2.20
Prentiss	2.35
Benton, Lee, Marshall, Tippah, and Union	2.50
Lafayette, Monroe, and Pontotoc	2.55
Chickasaw, Clay, DeSoto, Lowndes, and Oktibeha	2.60
Choctaw, Grenada, Noxubee, Panola, Tate, Tunica, Webster, and Yalobusha	2.65
Attala, Coahoma, Leflore, Montgomery, Quitman, and Winston	2.70
Carroll, Holmes, Itawamba, Lauderdale, and Neshoba	2.75
Bolivar, Clarke, Hinds, Humphreys, Jasper, Jones, Leake, Madison, Newton, Rankin, Scott, Sunflower, Tallahatchie, Washington, Wayne, and Yazoo	2.85
Copiah, Covington, Forrest, Franklin, Kemper, Lamar, Lawrence, Lincoln, Perry, Sharkey, Simpson, Smith, and Warren	2.90
Adams, Calhoun, Claiborne, George, Hancock, Issaquena, Jefferson, Jeff Davis, Marion, Pearl River, Pike, Stone, and Walthall	3.00
Harrison and Jackson	3.05
Amite and Greene	3.10
Wilkinson	3.15

**PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS.**—The material must be evenly distributed. Material containing less than 80 percent calcium carbonate equivalent will be paid for on the basis of an equivalent amount of 80 percent material. Ground limestone and ground oyster shells must be of such fineness that 90 percent will pass through an 8-mesh sieve or 80 percent through a 10-mesh sieve. Calcium silicate slag must be of such fineness that 80 percent will pass through an 8-mesh sieve. One ton of ground oyster shells, paper mill waste lime, or calcium silicate slag is considered equal to 1 ton of ground limestone.

To report performance, enter on the performance report the number of tons to the nearest hundredth. Unless the liming material was obtained with government assistance, a sales receipt, including the name of the quarry or plant from which the material was obtained, must be attached to the report.

**RECOMMENDATIONS.**—For best results, material should be thoroughly worked into the soil. The farm operator should check each truckload in order to know the correct amount delivered.



A Cover Crop of Austrian Winter Peas Being Turned Under.

### 3. Establishing a satisfactory cover of winter legumes seeded in the fall of 1946:

<i>Kind of seed</i>	<i>Payment rate, cents per pound</i>
(a) Austrian winter peas	5.0
(b) Hungarian vetch, purple vetch, crimson clover (unhulled), and blue lupine	5.7
(c) Common vetch and Willamette vetch (certified)	6.6
(d) Hairy vetch	11.0
(e) Crimson clover (hulled)	12.0
(f) Bur-clover (in bur)	10.0
(g) Bur-clover (hulled)	28.0
(h) Wild winter peas (scarified or unscarified)	6.4
(i) Mixed vetch	7.7

<sup>1</sup> The mixture must contain a minimum of 40 percent hairy vetch and total winter legume seed content must be a minimum of 98 percent.

**PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS.**—Payment will be made for winter legumes grown with small grains.

A satisfactory cover will be deemed to have been established when the land is uniformly covered with a growth from which a reasonable tonnage could be harvested. Winter legume seed must be inoculated, except bur-clover seeded in

the bur and legumes seeded on land which grew a crop of that legume the preceding year.

To report performance, enter on the performance report the kind and the number of pounds of seed planted on the area where a satisfactory cover was established. Sales receipts or other supporting evidence acceptable to the county committee is required unless the seed were obtained with government assistance.

**RECOMMENDATIONS.**—To obtain a satisfactory cover, it is recommended that:

- (1) Where needed, 400 pounds of basic slag or 300 pounds of superphosphate should be applied per acre, unless winter legumes are seeded following a fertilized crop. In fields where there is a deficiency of lime, this material should be applied.
- (2) The seeding rates per acre should be as follows:
  - (a) Austrian winter peas—30 pounds.
  - (b) Hairy vetch or wild winter peas—20 pounds.
  - (c) All other vetches (including vetch mixtures)—25 pounds.
  - (d) Crimson clover—15 pounds hulled or 40 pounds unhulled.
  - (e) Blue lupine—50 pounds.
  - (f) Bur-clover—6 bushels in bur or 15 pounds hulled.
- (3) Winter legumes should be seeded not later than October 31, 1946.

#### **4. Establishing a satisfactory cover of small grain seeded in the fall of 1946 and the growth not harvested for grain or hay—3 cents per pound, not to exceed \$4 per acre.**

**PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS.**—The eligible small grains are oats, wheat, rye, and barley. Seeding must be made on or before October 31. Payment will be made for small grains grown with winter legumes.

A satisfactory cover must be obtained and left on the land or turned under. A satisfactory cover will be deemed to have been established when the land is uniformly covered with a growth from which a reasonable tonnage could be harvested. The crops may be grazed, provided a satisfactory cover is left on the land or turned under.

To report performance, enter on the performance report the number of pounds of seed and the acreage to the nearest tenth of an acre on which a satisfactory cover was established. Sales receipts or other supporting evidence acceptable to the county committee must be filed with the performance report.

**RECOMMENDATIONS.**—For maximum cover and growth, one of the following seeding rates per acre should be used and seeding should be in late August or September:

- (1) 128 pounds of oats.
- (2) 120 pounds of wheat, 112 pounds of rye, or 96 pounds of barley.
- (3) 64 pounds of oats and either 60 pounds of wheat, 56 pounds of rye, or 48 pounds of barley.

Where needed, 400 pounds of basic slag or 300 pounds of superphosphate should be applied per acre, unless small grains are seeded following a fertilized crop. In fields where there is a deficiency of lime this material should be applied. Also, the application of 200 pounds of nitrate of soda, or its equivalent, in combination with the above minerals is recommended.

#### **5. Turning under or leaving on the land a satisfactory cover of summer legumes seeded alone in 1947—\$1.50 per acre.**

**PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS.**—The eligible crops are crotalaria, Alyce clover, cowpeas, and soybeans.

Payment will not be made for soybeans from which the seed is harvested for beans or any legume cut for hay.

A satisfactory cover must be established and left on the land during the winter or turned under. A satisfactory cover will be deemed to have been established when the land is uniformly covered with a growth from which a reasonable tonnage of forage could be harvested.

To report performance, enter on the performance report to the nearest tenth the acreage on which a satisfactory cover was established and either turned under or left on the land. Sales receipts or other supporting evidence acceptable to the county committee must be filed with the performance report, unless the seed were obtained with government assistance.

**RECOMMENDATIONS.**—Where needed, 400 pounds of basic slag or 300 pounds of superphosphate and 2,000 pounds of limestone per acre should be applied.

The seeding rates recommended are:

	<i>In rows, pounds</i>	<i>Broadcast, pounds</i>
(1) Crotalaria .....	15	30
(2) Alyce clover .....	---	15
(3) Cowpeas .....	30	60
(4) Soybeans .....	35-60	70-100

Summer legumes turned under on land subject to severe erosion should be followed by a fall-seeded crop.

## **6. Leaving on the land or turning under a satisfactory cover of annual lespedeza seeded in the spring of 1947—\$1.50 per acre.**

**PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS.**—A satisfactory cover will be deemed to have been established when the land is uniformly covered with a growth from which a reasonable tonnage could be harvested. The crop must be left on the land or turned under. Grazing may be permitted, provided it is carried out in such a manner as to assure natural reseeding. Seed may be harvested, provided the residue is left on the land.

The closing dates for seeding lespedeza are as follows:

April 1—For Issaquena, Sharkey, Yazoo, Madison, Leake, Neshoba, and Kemper Counties, and all counties in the State south of these counties.

April 15—For the remaining counties in the State.

To report performance, enter on the performance report to the nearest tenth the acreage on which a satisfactory cover was established and either turned under or left on the land. Sales receipts or other supporting evidence acceptable to the county committee must be submitted, unless the seed were obtained with government assistance.

**RECOMMENDATIONS.**—Lepedeza should be seeded at the rate of 30 pounds per acre.

Where needed, 500 pounds of basic slag, or 300 pounds of superphosphate and 2,000 pounds of ground limestone, or 300 pounds of 0-14-7 and 2,000 pounds of ground limestone, per acre should be applied.

Lepedeza turned under on land subject to severe erosion should be followed by a fall-seeded crop.

## **7. Turning under a satisfactory cover of sweetclover—\$1.50 per acre.**

**PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS.**—A satisfactory cover will be deemed to have been established when the land is uniformly covered with a growth from which a reasonable tonnage could be harvested.

To report performance, enter on the performance report to the nearest tenth the acreage where a satisfactory cover was established and turned under. Sales receipts or other supporting evidence acceptable to the county committee must be submitted, unless the seed were obtained with government assistance.

**RECOMMENDATIONS.**—Sweetclover should be seeded at a rate of 20 pounds per acre not later than September 15. Sweetclover turned under in the fall of 1947 on land subject to severe erosion should be followed by a fall-sown crop.

## **8. Establishing a stand of juncea or sericea lespedeza—20 cents per pound of seed.**

**PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS.**—This practice is limited to land subject to erosion (including waterways).

A sufficiently well-distributed stand must be obtained to assure a complete coverage of the land.

To report performance, enter on the performance report the number of pounds of seed planted on the area where a satisfactory stand was established. Sales receipts or other supporting evidence acceptable to the county committee must be submitted, unless the seed were obtained with government assistance.

**RECOMMENDATIONS.**—The rate of seeding should be 30 pounds per acre. Five hundred pounds of basic slag, or 300 pounds of superphosphate and 2,000 pounds of ground limestone, per acre should be applied. One hundred pounds of potash per acre should be applied where needed.



## 9. Establishing a satisfactory stand of kudzu—1 cent per crown or seedling.

**PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS.**—There must be 300 uniformly distributed plants per acre showing healthy growth.

To report performance, enter on the performance report the number of crowns or seedlings planted on the area where a satisfactory stand was established. Sales receipts or other supporting evidence acceptable to the county committee must be submitted, unless crowns or seedlings were obtained with government assistance.

**RECOMMENDATIONS.**—Sound, healthy crowns or seedlings should be planted on an average of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet apart on well-prepared seedbeds 25 feet apart. This spacing requires approximately 500 plants per acre.

Planting should be done about March 1 in south Mississippi and April 1 in north Mississippi. Where kudzu is planted along gullies or stream banks, plants should be at least 6 feet from the bank of the gully or stream. Five hundred pounds of basic slag and 100 pounds of potash, or 300 pounds of superphosphate, 2,000 pounds of ground limestone, and 100 pounds of potash, should be applied per acre. Two tons of barnyard manure may be substituted for one-half of the above fertilizer recommendations.

## 10. Establishing permanent pasture or vegetative waterways by sodding or sprigging Bermuda grass—\$4 per acre.

**PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS.**—The sprigs or sod pieces must be spaced not more than an average of 3 feet apart. The pasture or vegetative waterway will not be considered established, unless two-thirds of the sprigs or sod pieces show healthy growth.

To report performance, enter on the performance report to the nearest tenth the acreage established.

**RECOMMENDATIONS.**—Where needed, 500 pounds of basic slag and 100 pounds of potash, or 300 pounds of superphosphate, 2,000 pounds of ground limestone, and 100 pounds of potash, should be applied per acre.

## 11. Establishing permanent pastures or vegetative waterways by seeding adapted grasses or legumes:

<i>Grass or legume</i>	<i>Payment rate per pound</i>
(a) White Dutch clover.....	\$0.50
(b) Other clovers (alsike, hop, Persian, black medic) .....	.30
(c) Dallis grass (live pure seed).....	1.00
(d) Bahia grass.....	.30
(e) Redtop.....	.10
(f) Common lespedeza.....	.20
(g) Kobe lespedeza.....	.15
(h) Korean lespedeza.....	.07
(i) Bermuda grass.....	.25
(j) Red clover.....	.31
(k) Alyce clover.....	.24
(l) Wild winter peas.....	.064

**PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS.**—No payment will be made for establishing wild winter peas; common, Kobe, or Korean lespedeza; or hop, black medic, red, Alyce, or Persian clover, except where established on one or more existing perennial pasture grasses or perennial legumes, or except where established from a seeding containing at least one or more perennial pasture grasses or perennial legumes. With the exception of Bermuda grass, Dallis grass, and white Dutch clover, one grass and one legume must be established on new pastures to qualify.

A satisfactory seasonal cover of properly distributed plants to assure reseed-ing must be established.

Lespedeza must be planted not later than the following dates:

April 1—For Issaquena, Sharkey, Yazoo, Madison, Leake, Neshoba, and Kemper Counties, and all counties in the State south of these counties.

April 15—For the remaining counties in the State.

To report performance, enter on the performance report the pounds and the kind of seed sown on the area where a satisfactory cover was established. Sales

receipts or other supporting evidence acceptable to the county committee is required, unless the seed were obtained with government assistance.

**RECOMMENDATIONS.**—The following seeding rates per acre are recommended:

White Dutch clover—3 pounds.  
Other clovers (alsike, hop, Persian, black medic)—4 pounds.  
Bahia grass—15 pounds.  
Dallis grass (domestic)—15 pounds.  
Dallis grass (imported)—8 pounds.  
Redtop—5 pounds.  
All lespedeza—25 pounds.  
Bermuda grass—6 pounds.  
Red clover—4 pounds.  
Alyce clover—10 pounds.  
Wild winter peas—40 pounds.

Five hundred pounds of basic slag and 100 pounds of muriate of potash, or 300 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate, 2,000 pounds of ground limestone, and 100 pounds of muriate of potash, should be applied per acre.



White Clover and Dallis Grass Pasture.

## **12. Clearing and preparing land for the establishment of a permanent pasture—\$10 per acre.**

**PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS.**—This practice is applicable only where the estimated cost is \$20 or more per acre.

The area approved must not carry a stand of potential timber trees of desirable species. The original condition of the area must be such that a satisfactory pasture could not be established, nor the area mowed, without being cleared. The area must be seeded or established to at least one perennial grass and one legume during the 1947 program year. The land must be of such quality that when pasture is established, it will be considered good pasture.

To report performance, attach to the performance report a sketch showing the location and dimensions of the area cleared and enter on the performance report to the nearest tenth of an acre the acreage cleared and seeded or established.

## **13. Mowing weeds in pasture—50 cents per acre.**

**PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS.**—Mowing must be done before weed seed mature and as often as necessary to control weeds, shrubs, and bushes.

To report performance, enter on the performance report the number of acres mowed.

#### 14. Planting farm woodland trees—\$5 per acre.

**PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS.**—Payment will be made only for planting the following commercial trees: Pines, cedars, cypress, black walnut, black locust, oak, ash, hickories, bois d'arc, cottonwood, red mulberry, and yellow poplar.

There must be a survival of at least 650 trees per acre. Soil preparation by flat-breaking or bedding is required for hardwoods. Plantings must be adequately protected from fire and animals.

To report performance, attach to the performance report a sketch showing location and dimension of the area planted and computations of the acreage. Sales receipts or other supporting evidence acceptable to the county committee must be furnished. Enter on the performance report to the nearest tenth the number of acres planted.

**RECOMMENDATIONS.**—To assure a survival of 650 trees per acre, a minimum of 1,000 trees per acre should be planted. Hardwoods should be cultivated at least twice during the first growing season.

#### 15. Timber stand improvement of farm woodlands—\$5 per acre.

**PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS.**—Payment will not be made if over 50 percent of the area burns over during the 1947 program year. This practice is applicable only where the cost of improvement is \$10 or more per acre and must be carried out under the guidance of forestry technicians.

The woodland must have more than 150 good, straight, clear, and disease-free trees at least 6 inches in diameter or 300 similar trees at least 3 inches in diameter per acre after carrying out either items (1), (2), or (3) below:

- (1) The removal of dead, diseased, limby (wolf trees), or hollow-butted trees, and trees that are too crooked or too limby to be of commercial value and noncommercial trees.
- (2) The thinning of a stand of trees that has become stunted from overcrowding.
- (3) The close-pruning of the trunk to at least 17 feet of at least 50 potential timber trees per acre. These trees must be 3 inches or more in diameter, 4½ feet above ground.

To report performance, attach to the performance report a sketch showing the location, dimensions, and computations of the acreage improved. Enter on the performance report to the nearest tenth the number of acres improved and the type of improvement (either (1), (2), or (3) above).

#### 16. Construction of firebreaks on farm woodlands—30 cents per 100 linear feet.

**PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS.**—Payment will not be made for firebreaks surrounding any area if over 50 percent of the area burns over during the 1947 program year.

The firebreaks must be at least 10 feet wide and cleared of all inflammable material. The woodland must be blocked in areas of 40 acres or less and protected from fire by barriers, such as farm roads, streams, cultivated fields, and artificial firebreaks. Artificial firebreaks must be constructed by plowing two furrows at least 40 feet apart and burning the strip between, or by flat-breaking a strip at least 10 feet wide.

To report performance, enter on the performance report the total length of firebreaks constructed.

**RECOMMENDATIONS.**—Where practicable, firebreaks should be constructed on the contour to prevent erosion.

#### 17. Construction of terraces for which proper outlets either exist or are provided:

- (a) Standard terraces—70 cents per 100 linear feet.
- (b) Diversion terraces—\$1.50 per 100 linear feet.

**PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS—**

##### A. STANDARD TERRACES:

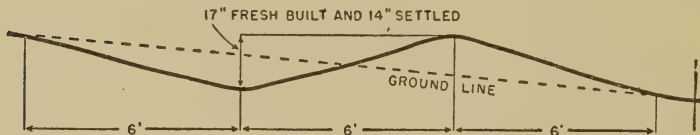
- (1) **Slope.**—The construction of terraces on cropland will not be approved for sandy soils on slopes in excess of 8 percent and for clay soils on slopes in excess of 10 percent. Terraces on pasture land will not

be approved on slopes in excess of 10 percent on sandy soils or in excess of 15 percent on clay soils.

- (2) **Location.**—The terrace line location will fall upon and conform to the belts of erosion symptoms—the upper rims of gullies, fingers, bald spots, and slope changes. On flat slopes, the maximum horizontal distance between terraces is 150 feet. Permanent pasture land may be terraced where a partial sod exists and alternate terrace lines may be omitted provided the remaining lines are located on major erosion symptoms. Where a complete pasture sod exists on the pasture land, no payment will be made for constructing terraces.
- (3) **Grade.**—The grade of the terrace line shall be as follows:

<i>Vertical spacing</i>	<i>Grade (inches per 100 feet)</i>
Less than 1½ feet.....	1
From 1½ to 2½ feet.....	2
More than 2½ feet.....	3

- (4) **Direction.**—The direction of terrace flow shall be toward the normal natural drainage depression and away from the natural water dividing ridge, except where obstacles such as property lines, domes, road banks, or large gullies make this impossible.
- (5) **Dimensions.**—Standard terraces must have minimum dimensions as shown below:



The minimum channel cross section shall be 6 square feet after settling.

- (6) **Construction.**—The flow line must be on the grade line or one-fourth the width of the terrace ridge above the grade line. When old terraces interfere with new construction, the old terraces must be plowed down or spread to conform with normal ground surface. Fresh fills across gullies or depressions must be one-fifth higher to allow for settling. The ridge and channel must be finished by plowing or disking to a smooth curving surface.
- (7) **Terrace outlets.**—Terraces must outlet individually into depressions upon one of the following existing protected areas: (a) Well-sodded pastures; (b) meadows; (c) wooded areas; (d) stabilized channels.

Where the above terrace outlet areas do not exist, one of the following outlets must be provided: (a) Pasture or meadow strip waterways, or (b) vegetated drains or channels.

#### B. DIVERSION TERRACES:

Diversion terraces are to be used only at the foot of slopes unsuitable for standard terraces, or where the run-off from higher slopes of adjacent property cannot be controlled by standard terraces. For diversion terraces, the grade may be variable, but must not exceed 6 inches per 100 feet. The minimum channel capacity is 10 square feet. The channel must be designed with side slopes not steeper than 4 to 1 and of sufficient capacity to take care of the run-off above the terrace. The direction of diversion terrace flow shall be toward the normal natural drainage depression and away from the natural water dividing ridge, except where obstacles such as property lines, domes, road banks, or large gullies make this impossible. Fresh fills across gullies or depressions must be one-fifth higher to allow for settling. The ridge and channel must be finished to a smooth curving surface by plowing or disking. Diversion terraces must outlet into depressions upon well-sodded pastures, meadows, wooded areas, or stabilized channels. Diversion terraces must be laid out and designed by a technically trained person acceptable to the county committee.



To report performance for both standard and diversion terraces, inform the county office when the terraces are complete and ready for checking and turn in to the county office a signed performance report.

Terrace length, lay-out, grade, cross section, channel capacity, vertical interval, and the slope of the fields must be measured and recorded by a representative of the county committee and must meet the performance requirements. Written reports by representatives of another government agency showing information equivalent to that required above may be accepted by the county committee.

# **18. Construction of flat V-ditches as a part of a terrace water disposal system or farm drainage system:**

	<i>Size of ditch</i>	<i>Payment rate (per 100 linear feet)</i>
(a)	12 feet by 12 inches	\$1. 00
(b)	12 feet by 18 inches	1. 75
(c)	16 feet by 24 inches	3. 25
(d)	20 feet by 30 inches	5. 00

If either the width or depth is less than the minimum set forth in (b), (c), or (d), payment shall be computed at the next lowest rate.

**PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS.**—Payment will not be made for V-ditches constructed for terrace outlets where the channel grade is greater than 2 percent, nor where there is an existing stabilized outlet such as sodded pasture, meadow, wooded area, or stabilized channel.

- (1) **Shape.**—Ditches must be flat V-shaped and have side slopes not steeper than 4 to 1.
- (2) **Location.**—Ditches must be located so as to conform with the natural drainage depression. The water must empty into main drainage channels at angles of not more than 45 degrees with the direction of the flow of the main channel and at points where there is satisfactory stabilization.
- (3) **Construction.**—Trees and shrubs must be removed and the area within the channel left in condition to permit mowing. Spoil banks must be leveled to afford row drainage where the topography will permit.
- (4) **Protection.**—A vegetative cover shall be established within the water-way channel where the grade is greater than 1 percent.

To report performance, inform the county office when the ditches are complete and ready for checking and turn in a signed performance report (form 30).

Ditch length, lay-out, grade, and cross section must be measured and recorded by a representative of the county committee and must comply with the performance requirements. Written reports by representatives of another government agency showing information equivalent to that required above may be accepted by the county committee.

**RECOMMENDATIONS:** The size of ditch should be determined by the area drained and the fall of the ditch as shown in the following table:

*For use in terrace outlets or hill drainage where most of the run-off is from rolling to fairly steep land*

Fall per 100 feet of ditch	Top width 12 feet, depth 12 inches	Top width 12 feet, depth 18 inches	Top width 16 feet, depth 24 inches	Top width 20 feet, depth 30 inches
<i>Inches</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
1	2	6	17	34
2	6	11	27	54
3	7	15	33	70
6	10	22	54	185
9	12	26	65	280
<i>Feet</i>				
1	15	29	85	320
2	22	45	220	-----
3	27	60	300	-----
4	31	70	-----	-----
5	35	90	-----	-----

*For delta conditions or flat drainage areas in hill section*

Fall per 100 feet of ditch	Top width 12 feet, depth 12 inches	Top width 12 feet, depth 18 inches	Top width 16 feet, depth 24 inches	Top width 20 feet, depth 30 inches
<i>Inches</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
$\frac{1}{4}$	13	24	55	99
$\frac{1}{2}$	15	34	78	141
1	24	49	111	200
2	33	73	155	278
3	43	89	197	354
4	51	100	225	417
5	55	114	251	458
6	60	124	275	505

### 19. Construction of ditches for secondary drainage—8 cents per cubic yard of excavation.

**PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS.**—A record of the lay-out, design, and yardage computations prepared by competent engineers approved by the State committee must be filed in the county office prior to granting an approval of assistance.

Where ditches are to be constructed under a pooling agreement, the plans must have the prior approval of the State committee.

The farmer is responsible for furnishing the engineering services in connection with the lay-out, design, and construction of the ditch.

All ditches must be designed and constructed in accordance with the following:

- (1) **Capacity.**—For run-off from hill areas, a drainage coefficient of 3.12 inches in 24 hours minimum shall be used. For delta or other flat areas, a drainage coefficient of 2.0 inches in 24 hours minimum shall be used. For ditch capacity, use Kutter's or Manning's formula, with value of "N" of 0.04.
- (2) **Velocity.**—The optimum velocity for drainage ditches is ordinarily from  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 4 feet per second. The velocity depends upon the slope of the water surface, the hydraulic radius, and the value of "N." Ditch design may be adjusted within economic limits to minimize danger from excessive silting or eroding of the channel.
- (3) **Channel depth.**—Use depth necessary to meet local topographic and soil requirements, with a minimum depth of 3 feet or at local crossings of sloughs or minor depressions where a 2-foot minimum depth may be used.
- (4) **Bottom width.**—For tractor or truck excavator, 2.5 feet minimum; dragline 3 feet minimum.
- (5) **Side slopes.**—In sandy soils, steepest side slopes 2:1; steepest side slopes  $1\frac{1}{2}$ :1 in all other soils. Side slopes must be uniform from the top edge to the bottom of the ditch.
- (6) **Berm width.**—To be equal to the depth of the cut, but not less than 6 feet in any case.
- (7) **Alignment.**—Alignment must follow and conform to the natural drainage pattern. This principle will also be followed in undulating delta areas, avoiding cutting through main ridges. The low points on these ridges will determine the location of the line. Simple curves set in by eye are adequate for ditches covered by these specifications. The radius of the curve should be large enough to avoid excessive bank erosion. The angle of approach of the lateral with the main channel must not be greater than  $45^\circ$ .
- (8) **Outlets.**—The drain into which these ditches empty must have adequate capacity to handle the increased rate of run-off. Inlet points into large channels will be selected as far as possible by using existing stabilized natural inlets, such as lateral streams, sloughs, etc. If such are not available, the danger of caving-back at inlet points must be minimized by installing permanent structures or by excavating the new ditch at zero grade for a minimum distance of 75 feet back from the inlet, with adjustment of the entrance

grade to provide noneroding velocities and flattening of slopes to minimize slides and bank erosion.

- (9) **Clearing operations.**—All debris must be burned or removed from the construction area.
- (10) **Spoil banks.**—In order to facilitate subsequent leveling operations, all spoil banks not required for protecting levees must be spread to a height not to exceed 3 feet above natural ground level.
- (11) **Surface drainage.**—Spoil bank openings at least 6 feet in width must be left in all depression points on either side of the ditch. At points where considerable water is to be admitted from the field level to the ditch, flumes must be excavated and vegetated. The channel slope of the flume must be not steeper than 4:1 and the toe must be recessed a minimum of 6 feet into the ditch bank.
- (12) **Protection against silting.**—Lateral ditches which drain areas discharging large quantities of silt or sand into the valley will not be approved until control measures have been installed on these areas.
- (13) **Use of explosives:**
  - (a) All blasted ditches must be constructed under the supervision of an engineer or technician.
  - (b) Yardage for payment will be computed on the basis of the smallest progressive standard cross section meeting the design in accordance with items (3), (4), and (5) above.

To report performance, file with the county office a signed performance report showing the number of cubic yards and a certificate by the engineer who supervised and checked the construction of the ditch to the effect that the ditch was laid out, designed, and constructed in accordance with the performance requirements.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS:

- (a) Before blasting a ditch, the right of way should be cleared of overhanging tree branches to a width four times the top width of the proposed ditch. Stumps, logs, and ground debris need not be removed prior to blasting.
- (b) Moisture in the soil is the most important factor in ditch blasting. A test or trial shot should always be made to determine that there is sufficient soil moisture to insure that all the charges will be exploded by propagation.

**20. Construction of a stock pond**—10 cents per cubic yard of excavation.

This practice shall be used to construct ponds which are to be used for livestock water. No site will be approved where livestock has free access to running water.

#### PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS.—

##### A. DAMS:

- (1) **Height.**—Allow 10 percent for settling where constructed with horse-drawn scrapers, 15 percent with tractor-operated bulldozers or mechanical spreaders, and 20 percent with draglines.
- (2) **Top width.**—A dam of 10 feet or less in height must have a top width of at least 5 feet. For dams over 10 feet, the top width must be at least 5 feet plus 1 foot for each additional foot in height.
- (3) **Foundation preparation.**—To reduce seepage, a trench must be dug along the center line of the base of the dam deep enough to reach impervious subsoil. This trench must be filled with the best available soil, preferably clay, free of humus. The same treatment must be given any gullies, ditches, and old channels that run through the dam site. The entire base of the dam site must be cleared of all debris and plowed or otherwise scarified.
- (4) **Slopes.**—Slopes must be uniform from top to bottom. The steepest upstream slope is 3:1 for sandy soils and 2:1 for other soils. The steepest downstream slope is 2:1 for sandy soils and 1½:1 for other soils.
- (5) **Freeboard.**—The top of the dam must have a settled height at least 3 feet higher than the floor of the spillway, except that where the water surface area of the pond at spillway level is less than 1 acre

and the drainage area is less than 10 acres, the freeboard may be 2 feet. The pond shall be constructed to provide for a depth of at least 6 feet of water over one-fourth of the water area at spillway level.

- (6) **Spillway.**—The size of the spillway is determined by the drainage area as shown in the table below:

Area drained (acres)	Width of spillway required	
	Vegetated channel	Drop rectangular weir
Up to 25-----	<i>Feet</i> 10	<i>Feet</i> 8
30-----	12	8½
35-----	14	9
45-----	16	10½
50-----	18	12
60-----	20	13

Vegetated spillways must be located in hard ground at either or both ends of the dam and shall empty on uniform grade downstream far enough not to cause waterlogging of the dam. The water may also be disposed of by diversion into another watershed. If the spillway is over or through the dam proper, it must be of concrete or masonry construction.

- (7) If drain pipe is provided, it must have a minimum inside diameter of 4 inches, must be installed on firm ground, and must have two cut-off collars.

#### B. DUG PONDS:

- (1) Where ponds are excavated on flat land, the excavated side slopes must not be steeper than 2 : 1 for sandy soils and 1½ ; 1 for all other soils.
- (2) Berm width must be equal to the deepest cut out not less than 6 feet in any case.
- (3) At least one-fourth of the area of the pond at ground level must be 6 feet deep or more.

To report performance, inform the county office when the pond is complete and ready for checking and file signed performance report.

Ponds must be checked by a representative of the county committee in accordance with instructions issued by the State committee and a record of all measurements and computations filed in the county office. Written reports by representatives of another government agency showing information equivalent to that required above may be accepted by the county committee.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS:

- (1) Sod pieces should be placed 18 inches apart along level contours from toe of lower slope over dam to water line on upper slope.
- (2) Where water area of the pond is in excess of 1 acre, the water line should be protected against wave action by either double-pole raft with flexible ties, or by solid-board fence of sufficient height to protect high- and low-water level, or by rock riprap.
- (3) The fill of the dam and shore line should be protected against livestock, vehicles, and farm machinery.
- (4) Erosion control measures should be practiced in watershed above the dam.
- (5) The fill for the dam should be put up in approximately horizontal layers of not more than 2 feet in thickness, with each layer properly compacted.
- (6) Dams should be built not to exceed 12 feet in settled height.

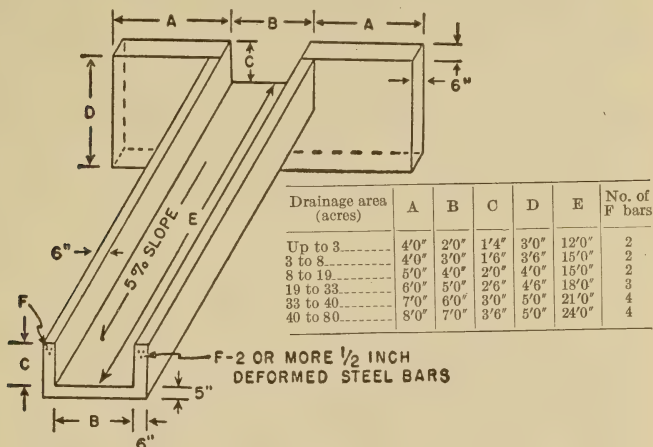
**21. Construction of open flumes in gullies**—\$10 per cubic yard of reinforced concrete (1 : 2 : 4 mix).

This practice is available only in counties that have prior approval of the State committee.



## PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS:

- (1) **Dimensions.**—The dimensions must be the same as in the following drainage area table:



- (2) Thickness of concrete must be a minimum of 5 inches. Concrete must not be poured on earth that has been filled.
- (3) Trough of flume must be reinforced longitudinally with 1/2-inch deformed steel bars spaced 12 inches center to center and reinforced transversely with 1/2-inch deformed steel bars (or equivalent) spaced 24 inches center to center.
- (4) Headwalls of flume must be constructed of reinforced concrete at a minimum of 12 feet distance upstream from head of the gully. The top of flume floor at intake must be on the same elevation as the channel flow line. The concrete must be reinforced with 1/2-inch deformed steel bars (or equivalent) having longitudinal spacing of 12 inches and transverse spacing of 24 inches center to center.
- (5) All flumes must be constructed under the supervision of a qualified technician approved by the county committee.

To report performance, file with the county office a signed performance report showing the cubic yards of reinforced concrete and a certificate by the technician who supervised the construction to the effect that the flume was constructed in accordance with 1947 PMA performance requirements.

**22. Harvesting grass and legume seed**—\$3.50 per acre, not to exceed \$70 on any farm.

Payment will be made for harvesting only all lespedeza (except Korean), blue lupine, white Dutch clover, Dallis grass, red clover, crimson clover, bur-clover sown alone, and hairy vetch or wild winter peas grown alone or with a small grain nurse crop.

**PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS.**—Harvesting must be done in a workmanlike manner and a yield obtained which is reasonable for the community. Where hairy vetch and wild winter peas are grown with a small grain, the mixture harvested must contain at least 20 percent legume seed by weight.

To report performance, enter on the performance report to the nearest tenth the number of acres harvested, the kind of seed harvested, and the total yield in pounds.

### 23. Local conservation practice.

With the prior approval of the State committee, the county committee may select one practice of a local nature, not otherwise included in this handbook, which has a definite soil or water conservation value and meets specific needs in the county. Any practice selected hereunder must be carried out under specifications approved by the State committee.

**RATE OF PAYMENT.**—The rate shall be recommended by the county committee and approved by the State committee. It shall not exceed that percentage of the cost approved as the payment for practices of a similar type included in this handbook or in the 1947 national outline of practices.

Not to exceed 10 percent of the county's original allocation of funds, plus 10 percent of any additional county allocation of funds, may be used under this practice.

## Section 3. CONSERVATION MATERIALS AND SERVICES

To assist farmers in obtaining a larger volume of needed materials and services, the State committee may authorize the county committee to advance payment to farmers in the form of conservation materials and services for carrying out certain approved practices.

The farmer shall pay that part of the cost which is in excess of the credit for use of the material or service in carrying out approved practices. The small payment increase (sec. 5) on an amount equivalent to the credit value of properly used materials or services will be advanced as a credit against that part of the cost required to be paid by the farmer.

Title to any material or seed furnished either directly or through purchase orders shall vest in the Field Service Branch until the material or seed is applied or planted or all charges are satisfied.

A deduction shall be made from the payment of the farmer for materials or services furnished him by the Field Service Branch. The deduction shall be the sum of the credit value of the conservation materials and services furnished plus any amount of small payment increase advanced to the farmer, except that where the cost to the Field Service Branch is less than the credit value, the deduction shall be equal to the cost. A deduction shall be made for materials damaged while in possession of the farmer beyond effective use to earn a practice payment, unless he shows that such damage was caused by circumstances beyond his control.

If the farmer misuses any material or service furnished, an additional deduction equal to the original amount of the deduction, excluding any amount of small payment increase advanced, for the materials or service misused shall be made. If the deduction for the

material or service exceeds the payment for the farmer to whom the material or service was furnished, the amount of the difference shall be paid by the farmer to the Treasurer of the United States. Materials or services furnished to farmers under the 1947 program will be considered as misused where the county committee finds that (1) materials were used for a purpose not specified under approved conservation practices, unless failure to use the materials properly was due to conditions beyond the farmer's control; (2) materials were disposed of by sale, barter, or some other unauthorized means; (3) materials were willfully destroyed or became unusable through negligence while in possession of the farmer; or (4) a structure, such as a terrace or dam, was willfully destroyed or destroyed through negligence. If the farmer fails to furnish the county committee by January 15, 1948, required information on the disposition of materials, the materials shall be presumed to have been misused until the required information is furnished.

If materials or services are not used during the program year, they may, at the option of the county committee, (1) be transferred to another farmer, or in the case of materials, otherwise disposed of by the county committee at the expense of the farmer who did not use the material; or (2) be retained by the farmer for use in a subsequent year. If materials or services are abandoned, they may be transferred to another farmer or otherwise disposed of by the county committee at the expense of the farmer who abandoned the material or service.

#### **Section 4. PRACTICES CARRIED OUT WITH STATE OR FEDERAL AID**

The extent of any practice shall not be reduced because it is carried out with materials or services furnished by the Field Service Branch or by any agency of a State to another agency of the same State. In other cases of State or Federal aid, the total extent of any practice performed shall be reduced for purposes of payment by the percentage of the total cost of the practice which the county committee determines was furnished by a State or Federal agency.

#### **Section 5. INCREASE IN SMALL PAYMENTS**

The payment computed for any person with respect to any farm shall be increased as follows:

- (a) Any payment amounting to 71 cents or less shall be increased to \$1.
- (b) Any payment amounting to more than 71 cents but less than \$1 shall be increased by 40 percent.
- (c) Any payment amounting to \$1 or more shall be increased in accordance with the following schedule:

Amount of payment computed	Increase in payment	Amount of payment computed	Increase in payment
\$1 to \$1.99	\$0. 40	\$32 to \$32.99	\$10. 40
\$2 to \$2.99	. 80	\$33 to \$33.99	10. 60
\$3 to \$3.99	1. 20	\$34 to \$34.99	10. 80
\$4 to \$4.99	1. 60	\$35 to \$35.99	11. 00
\$5 to \$5.99	2. 00	\$36 to \$36.99	11. 20
\$6 to \$6.99	2. 40	\$37 to \$37.99	11. 40
\$7 to \$7.99	2. 80	\$38 to \$38.99	11. 60
\$8 to \$8.99	3. 20	\$39 to \$39.99	11. 80
\$9 to \$9.99	3. 60	\$40 to \$40.99	12. 00
\$10 to \$10.99	4. 00	\$41 to \$41.99	12. 10
\$11 to \$11.99	4. 40	\$42 to \$42.99	12. 20
\$12 to \$12.99	4. 80	\$43 to \$43.99	12. 30
\$13 to \$13.99	5. 20	\$44 to \$44.99	12. 40
\$14 to \$14.99	5. 60	\$45 to \$45.99	12. 50
\$15 to \$15.99	6. 00	\$46 to \$46.99	12. 60
\$16 to \$16.99	6. 40	\$47 to \$47.99	12. 70
\$17 to \$17.99	6. 80	\$48 to \$48.99	12. 80
\$18 to \$18.99	7. 20	\$49 to \$49.99	12. 90
\$19 to \$19.99	7. 60	\$50 to \$50.99	13. 00
\$20 to \$20.99	8. 00	\$51 to \$51.99	13. 10
\$21 to \$21.99	8. 20	\$52 to \$52.99	13. 20
\$22 to \$22.99	8. 40	\$53 to \$53.99	13. 30
\$23 to \$23.99	8. 60	\$54 to \$54.99	13. 40
\$24 to \$24.99	8. 80	\$55 to \$55.99	13. 50
\$25 to \$25.99	9. 00	\$56 to \$56.99	13. 60
\$26 to \$26.99	9. 20	\$57 to \$57.99	13. 70
\$27 to \$27.99	9. 40	\$58 to \$58.99	13. 80
\$28 to \$28.99	9. 60	\$59 to \$59.99	13. 90
\$29 to \$29.99	9. 80	\$60 to \$185.99	14. 00
\$30 to \$30.99	10. 00	\$186 to \$199.99	( <sup>1</sup> )
\$31 to \$31.99	10. 20	\$200 and over	( <sup>2</sup> )

<sup>1</sup> Increase to \$206.

<sup>2</sup> No increase.

## Section 6. DIVISION OF PAYMENTS

The payment earned in carrying out practices with conservation materials or services shall be credited to the farmer to whom the materials or services are furnished. Payment for practices performed with conservation materials and services shall have priority over payment for other practices. The payment earned in carrying out other practices shall be paid to the farmer who carried out the practices. If more than one farmer contributed to the carrying out of such practices, the payment shall be divided in the proportion that the county committee determines the farmers contributed to the carrying out of the practices. In making this determination, the county committee shall take into consideration the value of the labor, equipment, or material contributed by each farmer toward the carrying out of each practice on a particular acreage, assuming that each contributed equally unless it is established to the satisfaction of the county committee that their respective contributions thereto were not in equal proportion. The furnishing of land will not be considered as a contribution to the carrying out of any practice.

In case of death, incompetency, or disappearance of any farmer, his share of the payment shall be paid to his successor, determined in accordance with the provisions of the regulations in ACP-122, as amended.



## Section 7. PAYMENTS LIMITED TO \$10,000

The total of all payments made in connection with the 1947 Agricultural Conservation Program and 1947 Naval Stores Conservation Program to any individual, partnership, or estate with respect to farms, ranching units, and turpentine places located within Mississippi shall not exceed the sum of \$10,000.

The total of all payments made in connection with the 1947 Agricultural Conservation Program and 1947 Naval Stores Conservation Program to any person other than an individual, partnership, or estate with respect to farms, ranching units, and turpentine places in the United States (including Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico) shall not exceed the sum of \$10,000.

All or any part of any payment which has been or otherwise would be made to any person under the 1947 program may be withheld or required to be refunded if he has adopted or participated in adopting any scheme or device designed to evade, or which has the effect of evading, the provisions of this section.

## Section 8. GENERAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO PAYMENTS

**A. Failure to maintain practices under previous programs.**—If the county committee determines that any conservation practice carried out under previous agricultural conservation programs is not maintained in accordance with good farming practices or the effectiveness of any such practice is destroyed during the 1947 program year, a deduction shall be made for the extent of the practice destroyed or not maintained. The deduction rate shall be the 1947 practice rate, or if the practice is not offered in 1947, the practice rate in effect during the year the practice was performed. The deduction shall be made from the payment of the person responsible for destroying or not maintaining the practice after the payment has been increased in accordance with the provisions of section 5.

**B. Practices defeating purposes of programs.**—If the State committee finds that any farmer has adopted or participated in any practice which tends to defeat the purposes of the 1947 or previous programs, it may withhold or require to be refunded all or any part of any payment which has been or would be computed for him.

**C. Depriving others of payment.**—If the State committee finds that any person has employed any scheme or device (including coercion, fraud, or misrepresentation), the effect of which would be or has been to deprive any other person of any payment under the program, it may withhold, in whole or in part, from the person participating in or employing such a scheme or device, or require him to refund, in whole or in part, the amount of any payment which has been or would otherwise be made to him in connection with the 1947 program.

**D. Failure to carry out approved erosion control measures.**—Payment will not be made to any person with respect to any farm which he owns or operates in a county if the county committee finds that he has been negligent and careless in his farming operations by failing to carry out approved erosion control measures on land under his control to the extent that any part of such land has become an erosion hazard during the 1947 program year to other land in the community.

**E. Payment computed and made without regard to claims.**—Any payment or share of payment shall be computed and made without regard to questions of title under State laws; without deduction of claims for advances (except as provided in paragraph F of this section, and except for indebtedness to the United States subject to set off under orders issued by the Secretary); and without regard to any claim or lien against any crop, or proceeds thereof, in favor of the owner or any other creditor.

**F. Assignments.**—Any person who may be entitled to any payment in connection with the 1947 program may assign his payment in whole or in part as security for cash loaned or advances made for the purpose of financing the making of a crop in 1947. No assignment will be recognized unless it is made in writing on Form ACP-69 and in accordance with the instructions in ACP-70.

## **Section 9. APPLICATION FOR PAYMENT**

*[Notwithstanding any other provision of this bulletin, cash payments amounting to less than \$1 will not be made]*

**A. Persons eligible to file applications.**—An application for payment with respect to a farm may be made by any farmer who is entitled to share in the payment determined for the farm, except where his only payment is earned with conservation materials or services furnished by the Field Service Branch and the entire small payment increase, if any, earned by the use of the materials or services has been advanced to him.

**B. Time and manner of filing applications and information required.**—Payment will be made only upon application submitted on the prescribed form to the county office not later than June 30, 1948. Where conservation materials or services are furnished by the Field Service Branch, there need be reported on the application for payment with respect to such materials and services only the total credit and deduction value of the materials and services furnished. Payment may be withheld from any person who fails to file any form, or furnish any information required with respect to any farm which such person is operating or renting to another. Any application for payment may be rejected if any form or information required of the applicant is not submitted to the county office within the time fixed by the regional director; except that any time limit established may be extended in any individual case by the State committee where failure to timely submit the form or information requested was due to conditions over which the farmer had no control. At least 2 weeks' notice to the public shall be given of the expiration of a time limit for filing prescribed forms or required information, and any time limit fixed shall afford a full and fair opportunity to those eligible to file the form or information within the period prescribed. Such notice shall be given by mailing notice to the office of each county committee and making copies available to the press.

## **Section 10. APPEALS**

Any farmer may, within 15 days after notice thereof is forwarded to or made available to him, request the county committee in writing to reconsider its recommendation or determination in any matter af-

fecting the right to or the amount of his payment with respect to the farm. The county committee shall notify him of its decision in writing within 15 days after receipt of written request for reconsideration. If the farmer is dissatisfied with the decision of the county committee, he may, within 15 days after the decision is forwarded to or made available to him, appeal in writing to the State committee. The State committee shall notify him of its decision in writing within 30 days after the submission of the appeal. If he is dissatisfied with the decision of the State committee, he may, within 15 days after its decision is forwarded to or made available to him, request the regional director to review the decision of the State committee.

Written notice of any decision rendered under this section by the county or State committee shall be also issued to each other producer on the farm who may be adversely affected by the decision.

### Section 11. DEFINITIONS

**A. Farm** means all adjacent or nearby farm or range land under the same ownership which is operated by one person, including also—

(1) Any other adjacent or nearby farm or range land which the county committee, in accordance with instructions issued by the Field Service Branch, determines is operated by the same person as part of the same unit in producing range livestock or with respect to the rotation of crops and with workstock, farm machinery, and labor substantially separate from that for any other lands; and

(2) Any field-rented tract (whether operated by the same or another person) which, together with any other land included in the farm, constitutes a unit with respect to the rotation of crops.

A farm shall be regarded as located in the county in which the principal dwelling is situated or, if there is no dwelling thereon, it shall be regarded as located in the county in which the major portion of the farm is located.

**B. Cropland** means farm land which in 1946 was tilled or was in regular rotation.

**C. Noncrop open pasture or range land** means pasture land (other than rotation pasture land) on which the predominant growth is forage suitable for grazing and on which the number or grouping of any trees or shrubs is such that the land could not be fairly considered as woodland.

**D. Person** means an individual, partnership, association, corporation, estate, or trust, or other business enterprise or other legal entity, and, wherever applicable, a State, a political subdivision of a State, or any agency thereof.

**E. Farmer** means any person who as landlord, tenant, or sharecropper, participates in the operation of a farm.

### Section 12. AUTHORITY, AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS, AND APPLICABILITY

**A. Authority.**—The program is approved pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture under sections 7 to 17, inclusive, of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act (49 Stat. 1148, 16 U. S. C. 590g to 590q), as amended, and is contingent upon legislative authority to the Secretary to exercise after December 31, 1946, the powers now conferred on him by section 8 of the act.

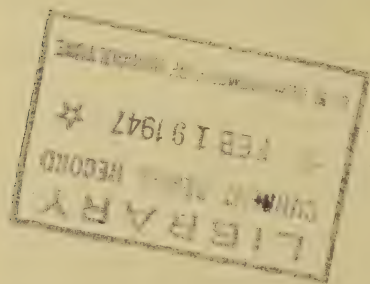
**B. Availability of funds.**—The provisions of the 1947 program are necessarily subject to such legislation as the Congress of the United

States may hereafter enact; the making of the payments herein provided is contingent upon such appropriation as the Congress may hereafter provide for such purpose; and the amounts of such payments will necessarily be within the limits finally determined by such appropriation.

The funds provided for the 1947 program will not be available for the payment of applications filed in the county office after December 31, 1948.

**C. Applicability.**—The provisions of the 1947 program contained herein, except section 7, are not applicable to (1) Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and Alaska; (2) any department or bureau of the United States Government or any corporation wholly owned by the United States; and (3) grazing lands owned by the United States which were acquired or reserved for conservation purposes or which are to be retained permanently under Government ownership, including, but not limited to, grazing lands administered under the Taylor Grazing Act or by the Forest Service or the Soil Conservation Service of the United States Department of Agriculture or by the Bureau of Biological Survey of the United States Department of the Interior.

The program is applicable to (1) privately owned lands; (2) lands owned by a State or political subdivision or agency thereof; (3) lands owned by corporations which are partly owned by the United States, such as Federal land banks and production credit associations; (4) lands temporarily owned by the United States or a corporation wholly owned by it, which were not acquired or reserved for conservation purposes, including lands administered by the Farm Security Administration, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, or the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, or by any other Government agency designated by the Field Service Branch; (5) any cropland farmed by private persons which is owned by the United States or a corporation wholly owned by it; and (6) Indian lands, except that where grazing operations are carried out on Indian lands administered by the Department of the Interior, such lands are within the scope of the program only if covered by a written agreement approved by the Department of the Interior giving the operator an interest in the grazing and forage growing on the land and a right to occupy the land in order to carry out the grazing operations.





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OKLAHOMA HANDBOOK  
1947 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

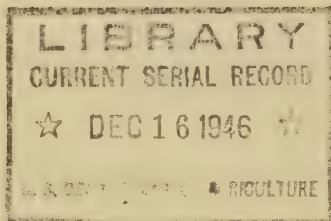
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E R R A T A   S H E E T

1. Items (m) and (n) of practice 9 (page 9) should read as follows:

(m)	Weeping lovegrass-----	\$2.00
(n)	Side-oats grama-----	.48

2. Under practice 27 (page 15), add switchgrass to the list of eligible crops.





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## 1947 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM HANDBOOK FOR SOUTH CAROLINA

### TO SOUTH CAROLINA FARMERS:

Increasing and conserving the fertility of our farm lands is fundamental to a profitable agriculture. The National Congress has recognized this fact and has provided financial assistance for those farmers who desire to join with the Government of the United States in the protection and conservation of our greatest natural resource—your farm.

This handbook has been prepared for your information and use. It explains how you and the Government may become partners in improving the productivity of your farm.

Your county agricultural conservation office, county committeemen, and community committeemen will gladly assist you in your participation in this program.

### STATE PMA COMMITTEE:

PAUL SANDERS, *Chairman*, Colleton County

MARVIN W. ADAMS,  
Marlboro County

FRANK E. COPE,  
Orangeburg County

P. L. ELVINGTON,  
Horry County

W. M. AGNEW,  
Abbeville County

D. W. WATKINS,  
Director of Extension,  
Ex-officio Member

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION

FIELD SERVICE BRANCH—SOUTHERN REGION

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# 1947 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM HANDBOOK FOR SOUTH CAROLINA

## Section 1. CONSERVATION ASSISTANCE

Farmers in South Carolina are offered assistance under the 1947 Agricultural Conservation Program for carrying out, between January 1, 1947, and December 31, 1947, conservation practices which meet approved specifications and conditions of payment. This assistance consists of either payments as reimbursement for a part of the cost of performing conservation practices or conservation materials and services furnished for performing approved practices.

The State committee will establish a limit on expenditures for each county. The county committee, in accordance with the method approved by the State committee, will determine the amount of assistance for each farm, taking into consideration the county limit for expenditures, conservation needs of other farms in the county, and conservation needs on the farm for which assistance is requested.

*To keep from exceeding the county limit, the maximum amount of assistance for each conservation practice to be carried out on a farm is the amount for which written approval is granted by the county committee. Written approval by the county committee will be given only where the farmer requests assistance before he begins the conservation practice.* Requests for assistance may be made by contacting county or community committeemen, or by writing, telephoning, or calling at the county office.

The farmer must report performance of each conservation practice by the closing date shown on the notice of prior approval.

Farmers in any local area may agree in writing, with approval of the county and State committees, to perform designated amounts of practices which the State committee determines are necessary to conserve or improve the agricultural resources of the community. For purposes of payments, practices carried out under such an approved written agreement will be regarded as having been carried out on the farms of the farmers who performed the practices.

If the total obligations under the program exceed the total funds available for payments, payments will be reduced equitably.

## Section 2. CONSERVATION PRACTICES

The following conservation practices have been recommended by the State committee and approved for payment by the Field Service Branch as practices best adapted to achieve sound soil and water conservation and use which will not be carried out in desired volume unless payments are made. County committees can approve assistance for only these practices.

In order to encourage the performance of practices which are needed most on all farms or on groups of farms in a county, the county committee, with the approval of the State committee, may desig-

nate from the practices approved for the State or area, those practices which will be applicable on all farms or designated groups of farms in the county.

## 1. Application of liming materials:

County	Payment rate per ton	County	Payment rate per ton
Abbeville	\$3. 05	Greenwood	\$2. 95
Aiken	3. 10	Hampton	3. 20
Allendale	3. 10	Horry	3. 35
Anderson	3. 00	Jasper	3. 25
Bamberg	3. 10	Kershaw	3. 00
Barnwell	3. 05	Lancaster	2. 90
Beaufort	3. 25	Laurens	2. 95
Berkeley	3. 30	Lee	3. 15
Calhoun	3. 05	Lexington	3. 00
Charleston	3. 30	McCormick	3. 10
Cherokee	2. 20	Marion	3. 20
Chester	2. 85	Marlboro	3. 15
Chesterfield	3. 15	Newberry	2. 95
Clarendon	3. 15	Oconee	2. 95
Colleton	3. 25	Orangeburg	3. 00
Darlington	3. 15	Pickens	2. 90
Dillon	3. 25	Richland	2. 95
Dorchester	3. 20	Saluda	3. 10
Edgefield	3. 10	Spartanburg	2. 80
Fairfield	2. 85	Sumter	3. 10
Florence	3. 20	Union	2. 85
Georgetown	3. 30	Williamsburg	3. 25
Greenville	2. 85	York	2. 85

**SPECIFICATIONS.**—The material must have a calcium carbonate content equivalent to 88 percent or more, or for lower grade material an additional amount must be applied to furnish 1,760 pounds of calcium carbonate per unit. The material must be sufficiently fine so that at least 40 percent will pass through a 100-mesh sieve and 90 percent will pass through a 10-mesh sieve.

**PERFORMANCE.**—Report the tonnage of liming material which has been uniformly spread on farm land. Unless the materials were furnished as conservation materials, sales receipts showing the quarry or plant from which the material came must be submitted.

## 2. Application of minerals:

- Available phosphate ( $P_2O_5$ )—3.8 cents per pound.
- Basic slag containing 8 percent or more phosphate—48 cents per 100 pounds.
- Available potash ( $K_2O$ )—3.1 cents per pound.

**PERFORMANCE.**—The available potash or phosphate material may be applied as straight material or in a mixed fertilizer. Report only the total pounds of material applied to:

- Permanent pasture or waterways.
- Grasses and legumes (summer, winter, or perennial) utilized as cover crops, grazing, hay, production of seed (other than peanuts, soybeans harvested for processing, and interplanted legumes).

Unless the minerals were furnished as a conservation material, sales receipts showing the kind of material and its analysis must be submitted.

## 3. Establishing a satisfactory cover of winter legumes seeded in the fall of 1947: (Payment rates to be announced at a later date.)

Kind of seed	Payment rate— cents per pound
(a) Austrian winter peas	_____
(b) Hairy vetch	_____
(c) Hungarian or purple vetch	_____
(d) Common, Monantha, or Willamette vetch	_____
(e) Blue lupine	_____
(f) Crimson clover (clean)	_____
(g) Crimson clover (chaffy)	_____

- (h) Caley or Singletary peas-----  
 (i) Bur-clover (clean)-----  
 (j) Bur-clover (in bur)-----

**RECOMMENDATIONS.**—The following seeding rates per acre are recommended:

- Austrian winter peas—40 pounds.  
 Vetch (all varieties)—25 pounds.  
 Blue lupine—60 pounds.  
 Crimson clover (clean)—20 pounds.  
 Crimson clover (chaffy)—50 pounds.  
 Caley or Singletary peas—25 pounds.  
 Bur-clover (clean)—15 pounds.  
 Bur-clover (in bur)—50 pounds.

Winter legumes should be seeded not later than November 30. Seed should be inoculated, unless a successful crop of the particular legume was grown on the land the previous year. At least 300 pounds of phosphate or 600 pounds of basic slag per acre should be applied, unless the land was fertilized with at least 300 pounds per acre of a commercial fertilizer for the previous crop. Lime should be used.

**PERFORMANCE.**—Legumes seeded with small grain will qualify. Report the pounds of seed used and the acreage where a satisfactory cover is obtained. A satisfactory cover will be deemed to have been established when the land is uniformly covered with a growth from which a reasonable tonnage could be harvested.

Sales receipts for seed not obtained as conservation materials must be submitted.

#### 4. Summer legumes turned under or left on the land:

- (a) Cowpeas—6 cents per pound of seed planted.  
 (b) Velvetbeans—6 cents per pound of seed planted.  
 (c) Soybeans not harvested for beans for oil—4½ cents per pound of seed planted.  
 (d) Crotalaria—18 cents per pound of seed planted.

**RECOMMENDATIONS.**—The following minimum rates of seeding per acre are recommended:

- (1) Cowpeas—60 pounds.  
 (2) Velvetbeans—60 pounds.  
 (3) Soybeans—60 pounds.  
 (4) Crotalaria—20 pounds.

**PERFORMANCE.**—The only crops which will qualify are crotalaria, soybeans not harvested for beans for oil, cowpeas, and velvetbeans, when grown alone. Seed may be harvested, provided all stalks and leaves are left on the land or turned under. Grazing after November 1 will be permitted if a good growth is turned under or left on the land.

Report the number of pounds of seed planted and the acreage on which a good stand and growth is obtained and turned under or left on the land. A good stand and growth will be considered to have been obtained when the land is uniformly covered with a growth from which a reasonable tonnage of forage could be harvested. Summer legumes interplanted with row crops will not be reported.

Sales receipts must be submitted for seed purchased. For seed produced on the farm, submit a signed statement showing the kind and amount planted.

#### 5. Establishing a satisfactory cover of small grains seeded in the fall of 1946 and the growth not harvested for grain or hay—3 cents per pound of seed planted, not to exceed \$4 per acre.

**RECOMMENDATIONS.**—To obtain a good cover and growth, the following minimum rates of seeding per acre are recommended:

- (1) Oats—64 pounds.  
 (2) Barley—96 pounds.  
 (3) Rye—84 pounds.  
 (4) Wheat—90 pounds.

**PERFORMANCE.**—A satisfactory cover will be deemed to have been established when the land is uniformly covered with a growth from which a reasonable tonnage of forage could be harvested. Payment will be made for small grain grown

with winter legumes. The crops may be grazed, provided a satisfactory cover is left on the land or turned under. Report the number of pounds of seed planted on the number of acres that meet requirements.

Sales receipts or other supporting evidence must be submitted showing amount of seed planted per acre.

## 6. Leaving on the land a satisfactory cover of annual lespedeza seeded on cropland in the spring of 1947—\$1.50 per acre.

**PERFORMANCE.**—Volunteer seedings of annual lespedeza will not qualify.

Report the acreage seeded on cropland on which a satisfactory cover is obtained and left on the land. A satisfactory cover will be deemed to have been established when the land is uniformly covered with a growth which will reasonably protect the land from erosion.

Do not report this practice on land (1) from which lespedeza is harvested for hay in 1947, or (2) on which a practice payment is made under practice 12.

## 7. Harvesting designated hay, pasture, and cover crop seeds—\$3.50 per acre.

Maximum payment under this practice is limited to \$70.

**SPECIFICATIONS.**—Only the following seeds will qualify: Cowpeas; velvetbeans; crotalaria; lespedeza (except Korean); lespedeza sericea; blue lupine; and crimson clover.

The acreage harvested must have a good stand and a good growth and produce a yield which would justify harvesting. The seed must be harvested at the normal time for maximum yield and quality and cared for in accordance with good farming practices.

**PERFORMANCE.**—Report the acreage from which seed are harvested in accordance with the above specifications and also report the amount of seed harvested.

## 8. Construction of standard terraces for which proper outlets are provided—\$1 per 100 linear feet.

The terrace system, consisting of terraces and outlets, will be planned and laid out according to recommendations in South Carolina Extension Circular No. 51, "Terracing in South Carolina."

**SPECIFICATIONS:**

(1) The vertical interval between terraces shall be as follows:

Average slope of land (feet per 100 feet)	Vertical interval between terraces <sup>1</sup>	Average slope of land (feet per 100 feet)	Vertical interval between terraces <sup>1</sup>
2	2 feet 0 inches	7	4 feet 4 inches
3	2 feet 6 inches	8	4 feet 8 inches
4	3 feet 0 inches	9	5 feet 0 inches
5	3 feet 6 inches	10	5 feet 4 inches
6	4 feet 0 inches	12	6 feet 0 inches

<sup>1</sup> An allowance of 10 percent above or 10 percent below will be permitted.

(2) The grades of terrace channels shall be variable (increasing from upper to lower end). The maximum grade of the outlet end of terraces shall be 4 inches per 100 feet, except in clay subsoils where the maximum grade may be 5 inches per 100 feet.

(3) Terrace cross section (height and width).

(a) The cross-sectional area of the channel shall be at least 6½ square feet.

(b) The settled terrace shall have slopes and height that equal or exceed those given in the sketch below:



The 5-foot upper channel slope must not have any vertical cuts or ledges greater than 6 inches in depth



(4) **Length of terraces.**—Terraces shall not exceed 1,200 feet in length (flow of water in one direction), except in rare and unusual cases where a greater length is necessary to reach a suitable outlet.

(5) **Cuts and fills.**—High places in terrace channel must be cut down and low places in terrace ridge must be built up so that the effective channel capacity, as given above, will be maintained.

(6) **Terrace outlets.**—The cross-sectional area of outlet opening at the end of any terrace must be equally as large as the average cross section in the main body of the terrace.

**Controlled outlets** are an essential part of a terrace system and must be protected to prevent "cutting back." The area beyond the individual terrace outlets should be adequately wooded, sodded, or protected with other suitable cover. When natural protection is not available, protection must be provided. To prevent washing, it is desirable to establish vegetation in all unprotected waterways before terraces are constructed.

**Diversion terraces.**—Diversion terraces should be constructed to control water from unterraced slopes adjacent to terraced fields. The grade may be 6 inches per 100 feet. The channel capacity should be large enough to carry the run-off and at least 10 square feet in all cases.

**PERFORMANCE.**—Do not report for payment terraces constructed in pastures where there is a complete sod or on fully eroded land unsuited for cultivation. Report terraces constructed according to the above specifications.

A representative of the county committee will measure the length and size and check the location of terraces reported to determine compliance with the above specifications.

## **9. Construction or enlargement of ditches for the drainage of agricultural land—10 cents per cubic yard.**

**SPECIFICATIONS.**—The depth and cross-sectional area of any ditch must be such as to provide adequate drainage of the area involved. Adequate provisions must be made for the entrance of water into and out of the ditch. Grades shall be continuous toward the outlet and shall be such that excessive scouring will not occur.

Earth excavated must be deposited so as to not interfere with surface drainage. For trapezoidal ditches, spoils shall be deposited not less than 5 feet from the edge of the ditch. The spoils for rectangular ditches shall be deposited at a distance from the edges of the ditch equal to not less than the depth of the ditch.

Trapezoidal ditches shall have side slopes of not less than 1:1 ratio.

**PERFORMANCE.**—Do not report for payment ditches cleaned out. For ditches constructed according to the above specifications, report the size (top width, bottom width, and depth) and length of each ditch. For ditches enlarged, report the dimensions before enlargement and the dimensions after the ditches are complete and the length of each ditch. A representative of the county committee will check the yardage computations.

## **10. Installing tile drainage on farm land—10 cents per linear foot.**

**SPECIFICATIONS.**—Tile 4 inches in diameter or larger must be used and properly placed to drain cropland or improved pasture. The drainage lines must be laid out and constructed under the supervision of a person approved by the county committee.

**PERFORMANCE.**—Report the length of tile drains installed. Submit a sketch showing the drainage lines in relation to the area drained. Sales receipts for tile purchased must be submitted.

## **11. Establishing a satisfactory stand of lespedeza sericea for erosion control on steep slopes and waterways:**

(a) Scarified seed—20 cents per pound.

(b) Unscarified seed—12 cents per pound.

**RECOMMENDATIONS.**—The recommended seeding is 30 pounds of scarified seed or 50 pounds of unscarified seed per acre. Lime, phosphate, or complete fertilizer needed to insure profitable growth should be applied.

**PERFORMANCE.**—Report the pounds of seed planted where a satisfactory stand is obtained. Submit sales receipts for seed planted, unless it was obtained as a conservation material.

## 12. Establishing or reseeded permanent pastures by seeding adapted pasture legumes or grasses:

<i>Legume or grass</i>	<i>Payment rate per pound</i>
(a) Dallis grass (imported)-----	\$0.40
(b) Dallis grass (domestic)-----	.24
(c) Common lespedeza-----	.14
(d) Kobe lespedeza-----	.12
(e) Korean lespedeza-----	.08
(f) White Dutch clover-----	.64
(g) Ladino clover-----	1.20

RECOMMENDATIONS.—Application of sufficient phosphate, complete fertilizer, basic slag, or lime should be made to assure maximum growth.

SPECIFICATIONS.—The minimum preparation of the land for new pasture shall consist of double disking (or its equivalent). A good stand must be obtained. Legumes must be seeded on or with one or more perennial grasses. For new pastures, one or more of the grasses and one or more of the legumes listed above must be seeded.

PERFORMANCE.—Report the pounds of seed planted for pastures according to the above specifications. Submit sales receipts for seed purchased.

## 13. Clearing land for the establishment of permanent pasture—\$10 per acre.

Prior approval will not be given by the county committee where the estimated cost of clearing is less than \$20 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS.—The area must not carry a stand of potential timber trees of desirable species. The original condition of the area must be such that a satisfactory sod could not be established, nor the area mowed, without the removal of brush, vines, trees, stumps, or loose stones.

The area cleared in 1947 must be seeded either in 1947 or 1948 to pasture grasses and legumes in accordance with the specifications for such practice in the applicable year.

PERFORMANCE.—Report the acreage cleared in accordance with the above specifications. Also report that acreage which is seeded in 1947 in accordance with practice 12.

## 14. Mowing weeds or shrubs in pastures—50 cents per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS.—The area must be mowed often enough to control noxious weeds and other undesirable plants.

PERFORMANCE.—Report the acreage mowed in accordance with the above specifications.

## 15. Establishing a satisfactory cover of kudzu—1 cent per crown or seedling planted.

RECOMMENDATIONS.—To obtain a satisfactory cover, it is usually necessary to set out at least 500 plants per acre. Planting should be done prior to May 1. Application of sufficient phosphate, complete fertilizer, basic slag, lime, or barnyard manure to insure quick growth is recommended.

PERFORMANCE.—Report the number of crowns or seedlings planted where there is a survival of approximately two-thirds of those planted. The surviving plants must be well distributed and show a healthy growth. Submit sales receipts for crowns or seedlings purchased.

## 16. Construction of firebreaks for protection of woodland—\$5 per 1,000 linear feet.

SPECIFICATIONS.—A firebreak must consist of a strip at least 10 feet wide cleared of all inflammable material to mineral soil.

Woodland areas must be divided into blocks of not more than 20 nor less than 10 acres each by a constructed firebreak or natural barriers such as a road or stream. Controlled burning of the areas enclosed by firebreaks must not be practiced. When practicable, firebreaks should be constructed on the contour to prevent erosion.

**PERFORMANCE.**—Report the length of firebreaks constructed according to the above specifications. Submit a sketch showing the approximate acreage in each block of timber enclosed by firebreaks and the location of constructed firebreaks with reference to road, streams, and cropland borders.

### 17. Planting forest trees—\$5 per 1,000 seedlings.

**RECOMMENDATIONS.**—In solid plantings, a minimum of 1,000 trees per acre should be planted and there should be a survival of at least 700 trees per acre. In spot plantings, there should be at least a 70 percent survival. Soil preparation by flat-breaking or bedding is necessary for hardwoods. Hardwoods should be cultivated at least twice during the first growing season. Plantings should be adequately protected from fire and animals.

**SPECIFICATIONS.**—Trees purchased from a State nursery will qualify. Payment will be made only for planting the following commercial trees: Longleaf, slash, and loblolly pine; red cedar; cypress; southern white cedar; juniper; black locust; hardy catalpa; yellow poplar; ash; or mixtures of these.

**PERFORMANCE.**—Report the number of trees planted in accordance with the above specifications. Sales receipts or other supporting evidence will be required.

### 18. Improving a stand of forest trees—\$5 per acre.

**SPECIFICATIONS.**—A representative of the county committee must inspect the area on which it is proposed that this practice be performed before giving prior approval. Approval will not be given unless there is available technical assistance for carrying out the following specifications:

The woodland must have at least 150 good, straight, clear, and disease-free trees at least 6 inches in diameter, or 300 similar trees at least 3 inches in diameter, or 600 seedlings and saplings of desirable species, or a combination of any of the above after carrying out either (1) or (2) below:

(1) Removing all diseased, hollow-butted, excessively crooked or limby, overtopping, and otherwise undesirable trees.

(2) Thinning a stand of trees that has stagnated from overcrowding.

Payment will not be made if any of the area burns during the 1947 program year.

**PERFORMANCE.**—Report the acreage and the number of trees per acre which qualify under the above specifications.

### 19. Construction of fences on range and pasture land:

(a) Barbed-wire fence—45 cents per rod.

(b) Woven-wire fence—75 cents per rod.

#### **SPECIFICATIONS:**

**General.**—The fence must be a permanent stock fence built in accordance with good construction principles and good workmanship enclosing an area not less than 1 acre. Wire, either barbed or woven, must be new, galvanized wire. Repairs to old fences and fences constructed partly of used wire will not meet requirements for payment. All wire must be stretched to maximum safe tension and be securely attached to posts. Attachment of wire to trees will disqualify fence for payment.

**Posts and braces.**—Posts and braces may be steel, reinforced concrete, or wood of sufficient diameter or cross section to withstand fence-line stretch or pull and any ordinarily expected side pressure. Wooden posts and braces if of woods other than cedar, locust, cypress, cherry, or heart longleaf pine must be properly treated with creosote or other chemical preservatives. Corner, gate, and brace posts should be not less than 8 feet in length, sunk at least 3 feet 6 inches in ground. Gate posts and corner posts must be braced sufficiently to prevent any leaning from perpendicular or lifting. Line brace posts should be spaced not more than 30 rods. Line posts should be at least 7 feet in length and sunk at least 2 feet, with maximum distance between posts not more than 1 rod, preferably less.

**Barbed-wire fence.**—The wire in barbed-wire construction must be 4 strands of 4-point standard galvanized 12½-gage cable wire with 14-gage barbs, spaced not over 6 inches apart, in order to meet minimum requirements for payment.

**Woven-wire fence.**—The wire in a woven-wire fence in order to qualify for payment must be:

- (1) Woven galvanized wire not less than 39 inches in height with at least 9 line wires; stay wires not more than 6 inches apart; the top and bottom line wire must be not smaller than 10-gage, with intermediate wire not smaller than 12½-gage; and
- (2) At least 2 strands of barbed wire meeting above requirements for such wire, secured to posts above top of woven wire with bottom strand of barbed wire not more than 6 inches from top of woven wire.

**PERFORMANCE.**—Report the type and number of rods of fence constructed on range and pasture land in accordance with the above specifications. Submit sales receipts for wire and posts purchased. For posts obtained on the farm, submit a statement showing the number and kind of posts used. Submit a sketch of the fencing plan showing the approximate areas enclosed by the fence.

All fences constructed for payment under this practice must be inspected by a representative of the county committee and a report of inspection filed in the county office.

## 20. Local conservation practice.

With the prior approval of the State committee, the county committee may select one practice of a local nature, not otherwise included in this handbook, which has a definite soil or water conservation value and meets specific needs in the county. Any practice selected hereunder must be carried out under specifications approved by the State committee.

**RATE OF PAYMENT.**—The rate shall be recommended by the county committee and approved by the State committee. It shall not exceed that percentage of the cost approved as the payment for practices of a similar type included in this handbook or in the 1947 national outline of practices.

Not to exceed 10 percent of the county's original allocation of funds, plus 10 percent of any additional county allocation of funds, may be used under this practice.

## Section 3. CONSERVATION MATERIALS AND SERVICES

To assist farmers in obtaining a larger volume of needed materials and services, the State committee may authorize the county committee to advance payment to farmers in the form of conservation materials and services, including the following, for carrying out approved practices:

1. **Minerals**
  - Liming materials.
  - Superphosphate.
2. **Seeds**
  - Winter legume seeds.
  - Kudzu crowns or seedlings.
3. **Services**
  - Terracing.
  - Ditching.

The farmer shall pay that part of the cost which is in excess of the credit for use of the material or service in carrying out approved practices. The small payment increase (section 5) on an amount equivalent to the credit value of properly used materials or services will be advanced as a credit against that part of the cost required to be paid by the farmer.

Title to any material or seed furnished either directly or through purchase orders shall vest in the Field Service Branch until the material or seed is applied or planted or all charges are satisfied.

A deduction shall be made from the payment of the farmer for materials or services furnished him by the Field Service Branch. The deduction shall be the sum of the credit value of the conservation materials and services furnished plus any amount of small payment



increase advanced to the farmer, except that where the cost to the Field Service Branch is less than the credit value, the deduction shall be equal to the cost. A deduction shall be made for materials damaged while in possession of the farmer beyond effective use to earn a practice payment, unless he shows that such damage was caused by circumstances beyond his control.

If the farmer misuses any material or service furnished, an additional deduction equal to the original amount of the deduction, excluding any amount of small payment increase advanced, for the materials or service misused shall be made. If the deduction for the material or service exceeds the payment for the farmer to whom the material or service was furnished, the amount of the difference shall be paid by the farmer to the Treasurer of the United States. Materials or services furnished to farmers under the 1947 program will be considered as misused where the county committee finds that (1) materials were used for a purpose not specified under approved conservation practices, unless failure to use the materials properly was due to conditions beyond the farmer's control; (2) materials were disposed of by sale, barter, or some other unauthorized means; (3) materials were willfully destroyed or became unusable through negligence while in possession of the farmer; or (4) a structure, such as a terrace or dam, was willfully destroyed or destroyed through negligence. If the farmer fails to furnish the county committee by January 15, 1948, required information on the disposition of materials, the materials shall be presumed to have been misused until the required information is furnished.

If materials or services are not used during the program year, they may, at the option of the county committee, (1) be transferred to another farmer or, in the case of materials, otherwise disposed of by the county committee at the expense of the farmer who did not use the material; or (2) be retained by the farmer for use in a subsequent year. If materials or services are abandoned, they may be transferred to another farmer or otherwise disposed of by the county committee at the expense of the farmer who abandoned the material or service.

#### **Section 4. PRACTICES CARRIED OUT WITH STATE OR FEDERAL AID**

The extent of any practice shall not be reduced because it is carried out with materials or services furnished by the Field Service Branch or by any agency of a State to another agency of the same State. In other cases of State or Federal aid, the total extent of any practice performed shall be reduced for purposes of payment by the percentage of the total cost of the practice which the county committee determines was furnished by a State or Federal agency.

#### **Section 5. INCREASE IN SMALL PAYMENTS**

The payment computed for any person with respect to any farm shall be increased as follows:

- (a) Any payment amounting to 71 cents or less shall be increased to \$1.
- (b) Any payment amounting to more than 71 cents but less than \$1 shall be increased by 40 percent.
- (c) Any payment amounting to \$1 or more shall be increased in accordance with the following schedule:

Amount of payment computed	Increase in payment	Amount of payment computed	Increase in payment
\$1.00 to \$1.99	\$0. 40	\$32.00 to \$32.99	\$10. 40
\$2.00 to \$2.99	. 80	\$33.00 to \$33.99	10. 60
\$3.00 to \$3.99	1. 20	\$34.00 to \$34.99	10. 80
\$4.00 to \$4.99	1. 60	\$35.00 to \$35.99	11. 00
\$5.00 to \$5.99	2. 00	\$36.00 to \$36.99	11. 20
\$6.00 to \$6.99	2. 40	\$37.00 to \$37.99	11. 40
\$7.00 to \$7.99	2. 80	\$38.00 to \$38.99	11. 60
\$8.00 to \$8.99	3. 20	\$39.00 to \$39.99	11. 80
\$9.00 to \$9.99	3. 60	\$40.00 to \$40.99	12. 00
\$10.00 to \$10.99	4. 00	\$41.00 to \$41.99	12. 10
\$11.00 to \$11.99	4. 40	\$42.00 to \$42.99	12. 20
\$12.00 to \$12.99	4. 80	\$43.00 to \$43.99	12. 30
\$13.00 to \$13.99	5. 20	\$44.00 to \$44.99	12. 40
\$14.00 to \$14.99	5. 60	\$45.00 to \$45.99	12. 50
\$15.00 to \$15.99	6. 00	\$46.00 to \$46.99	12. 60
\$16.00 to \$16.99	6. 40	\$47.00 to \$47.99	12. 70
\$17.00 to \$17.99	6. 80	\$48.00 to \$48.99	12. 80
\$18.00 to \$18.99	7. 20	\$49.00 to \$49.99	12. 90
\$19.00 to \$19.99	7. 60	\$50.00 to \$50.99	13. 00
\$20.00 to \$20.99	8. 00	\$51.00 to \$51.99	13. 10
\$21.00 to \$21.99	8. 20	\$52.00 to \$52.99	13. 20
\$22.00 to \$22.99	8. 40	\$53.00 to \$53.99	13. 30
\$23.00 to \$23.99	8. 60	\$54.00 to \$54.99	13. 40
\$24.00 to \$24.99	8. 80	\$55.00 to \$55.99	13. 50
\$25.00 to \$25.99	9. 00	\$56.00 to \$56.99	13. 60
\$26.00 to \$26.99	9. 20	\$57.00 to \$57.99	13. 70
\$27.00 to \$27.99	9. 40	\$58.00 to \$58.99	13. 80
\$28.00 to \$28.99	9. 60	\$59.00 to \$59.99	13. 90
\$29.00 to \$29.99	9. 80	\$60.00 to \$185.99	14. 00
\$30.00 to \$30.99	10. 00	\$186.00 to \$199.99	( <sup>1</sup> )
\$31.00 to \$31.99	10. 20	\$200.00 and over	( <sup>2</sup> )

<sup>1</sup> Increase to \$200.

<sup>2</sup> No increase.

## Section 6. DIVISION OF PAYMENTS

The payment earned in carrying out practices with conservation materials or services shall be credited to the farmer to whom the materials or services are furnished. Payment for practices performed with conservation materials and services shall have priority over payment for other practices. The payment earned in carrying out other practices shall be paid to the farmer who carried out the practices. If more than one farmer contributed to the carrying out of such practices, the payment shall be divided in the proportion that the county committee determines the farmers contributed to the carrying out of the practices. In making this determination, the county committee shall take into consideration the value of the labor, equipment, or material contributed by each farmer toward the carrying out of each practice on a particular acreage, assuming that each contributed equally unless it is established to the satisfaction of the county committee that their respective contributions thereto were not in equal proportion. The furnishing of land will not be considered as a contribution to the carrying out of any practice.

In case of death, incompetency, or disappearance of any farmer, his share of the payment shall be paid to his successor, determined in accordance with the provisions of the regulations in ACP-122, as amended.

## Section 7. PAYMENTS LIMITED TO \$10,000

The total of all payments made in connection with the 1947 Agricultural Conservation Program and 1947 Naval Stores Conservation Program to any individual, partnership, or estate with respect to farms, ranching units, and turpentine places located within South Carolina shall not exceed the sum of \$10,000.

The total of all payments made in connection with the 1947 Agricultural Conservation Program and 1947 Naval Stores Conservation Program to any person other than an individual, partnership, or estate with respect to farms, ranching units, and turpentine places in the United States (including Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico) shall not exceed the sum of \$10,000.

All or any part of any payment which has been or otherwise would be made to any person under the 1947 program may be withheld or required to be refunded if he has adopted or participated in adopting any scheme or device designed to evade, or which has the effect of evading, the provisions of this section.

## Section 8. GENERAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO PAYMENTS

**A. Failure to maintain practices under previous programs.**—If the county committee determines that any conservation practice carried out under previous agricultural conservation programs is not maintained in accordance with good farming practices or the effectiveness of any such practice is destroyed during the 1947 program year, a deduction shall be made for the extent of the practice destroyed or not maintained. The deduction rate shall be the 1947 practice rate, or if the practice is not offered in 1947, the practice rate in effect during the year the practice was performed. The deduction shall be made from the payment of the person responsible for destroying or not maintaining the practice after the payment has been increased in accordance with the provisions of section 5.

**B. Practices defeating purposes of programs.**—If the State committee finds that any farmer has adopted or participated in any practice which tends to defeat the purposes of the 1947 or previous programs, it may withhold or require to be refunded all or any part of any payment which has been or would be computed for him.

**C. Depriving others of payment.**—If the State committee finds that any person has employed any scheme or device (including coercion, fraud, or misrepresentation), the effect of which would be or has been to deprive any other person of any payment under the program, it may withhold, in whole or in part, from the person participating in or employing such a scheme or device, or require him to refund, in whole or in part, the amount of any payment which has been or would otherwise be made to him in connection with the 1947 program.

**D. Failure to carry out approved erosion control measures.**—Payment will not be made to any person with respect to any farm which he owns or operates in a county if the county committee finds that he has been negligent and careless in his farming operations by failing to carry out approved erosion control measures on land under his control to the extent that any part of such land has become an erosion hazard during the 1947 program year to other land in the community.

**E. Payment computed and made without regard to claims.—**

Any payment or share of payment shall be computed and made without regard to questions of title under State laws; without deduction of claims for advances (except as provided in paragraph F of this section, and except for indebtedness to the United States subject to set-off under orders issued by the Secretary); and without regard to any claim or lien against any crop, or proceeds thereof, in favor of the owner or any other creditor.

**F. Assignments.**—Any person who may be entitled to any payment in connection with the 1947 program may assign his payment in whole or in part as security for cash loaned or advances made for the purpose of financing the making of a crop in 1947. No assignment will be recognized unless it is made in writing on Form ACP-69 and in accordance with the instructions in ACP-70.

**Section 9. APPLICATION FOR PAYMENT**

*[Notwithstanding any other provision of this bulletin, cash payments amounting to less than \$1.00 will not be made]*

**A. Persons eligible to file applications.**—An application for payment with respect to a farm may be made by any farmer who is entitled to share in the payment determined for the farm, except where his only payment is earned with conservation materials or services furnished by the Field Service Branch and the entire small payment increase, if any, earned by the use of the materials or services has been advanced to him.

**B. Time and manner of filing applications and information required.**—Payment will be made only upon application submitted on the prescribed form to the county office not later than June 30, 1948. Where conservation materials or services are furnished by the Field Service Branch, there need be reported on the application for payment with respect to such materials and services only the total credit and deduction value of the materials and services furnished. Payment may be withheld from any person who fails to file any form or furnish any information required with respect to any farm which such person is operating or renting to another. Any application for payment may be rejected if any form or information required of the applicant is not submitted to the county office within the time fixed by the regional director; except that any time limit established may be extended in any individual case by the State committee where failure to timely submit the form or information requested was due to conditions over which the farmer had no control. At least 2 weeks' notice to the public shall be given of the expiration of a time limit for filing prescribed forms or required information, and any time limit fixed shall afford a full and fair opportunity to those eligible to file the form or information within the period prescribed. Such notice shall be given by mailing notice to the office of each county committee and making copies available to the press.

**Section 10. APPEALS**

Any farmer may, within 15 days after notice thereof is forwarded to or made available to him, request the county committee in writing to reconsider its recommendation or determination in any matter



affecting the right to or the amount of his payment with respect to the farm. The county committee shall notify him of its decision in writing within 15 days after receipt of written request for reconsideration. If the farmer is dissatisfied with the decision of the county committee, he may, within 15 days after the decision is forwarded to or made available to him, appeal in writing to the State committee. The State committee shall notify him of its decision in writing within 30 days after the submission of the appeal. If he is dissatisfied with the decision of the State committee, he may, within 15 days after its decision is forwarded to or made available to him, request the regional director to review the decision of the State committee.

Written notice of any decision rendered under this section by the county or State committee shall be also issued to each other producer on the farm who may be adversely affected by the decision.

### Section 11. DEFINITIONS

**A. Farm** means all adjacent or nearby farm or range land under the same ownership which is operated by one person, including also :

(1) Any other adjacent or nearby farm or range land which the county committee, in accordance with instructions issued by the Field Service Branch, determines is operated by the same person as part of the same unit in producing range livestock or with respect to the rotation of crops and with workstock, farm machinery, and labor substantially separate from that for any other lands; and

(2) Any field-rented tract (whether operated by the same or another person) which, together with any other land included in the farm, constitutes a unit with respect to the rotation of crops.

A farm shall be regarded as located in the county in which the principal dwelling is situated or, if there is no dwelling thereon, it shall be regarded as located in the county in which the major portion of the farm is located.

**B. Cropland** means farm land which in 1946 was tilled or was in regular rotation.

**C. Noncrop open pasture or range land** means pasture land (other than rotation pasture land) on which the predominant growth is forage suitable for grazing and on which the number or grouping of any trees or shrubs is such that the land could not be fairly considered as woodland.

**D. Person** means an individual, partnership, association, corporation, estate, or trust, or other business enterprise or other legal entity, and, wherever applicable, a State, a political subdivision of a State, or any agency thereof.

**E. Farmer** means any person who as landlord, tenant, or sharecropper, participates in the operation of a farm.

### Section 12. AUTHORITY, AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS, AND APPLICABILITY

**A. Authority.**—The program is approved pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture under sections 7 to 17, inclusive, of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act (49 Stat. 1148, 16 U. S. C. 590g to 590q), as amended, and is contingent upon legislative authority to the Secretary to exercise after December 31, 1946, the powers now conferred on him by section 8 of the act.

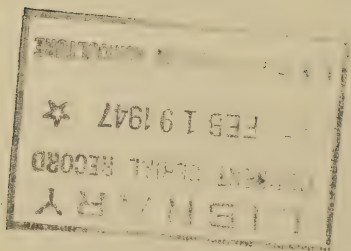
**B. Availability of funds.**—The provisions of the 1947 program are necessarily subject to such legislation as the Congress of the United

States may hereafter enact; the making of the payments herein provided is contingent upon such appropriation as the Congress may hereafter provide for such purpose; and the amounts of such payments will necessarily be within the limits finally determined by such appropriation.

The funds provided for the 1947 program will not be available for the payment of applications filed in the county office after December 31, 1948.

**C. Applicability.**—The provisions of the 1947 program contained herein, except section 7, are not applicable to (1) Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and Alaska; (2) any department or bureau of the United States Government or any corporation wholly owned by the United States; and (3) grazing lands owned by the United States which were acquired or reserved for conservation purposes or which are to be retained permanently under Government ownership, including, but not limited to, grazing lands administered under the Taylor Grazing Act or by the Forest Service or the Soil Conservation Service of the United States Department of Agriculture or by the Bureau of Biological Survey of the United States Department of the Interior.

The program is applicable to (1) privately owned lands; (2) lands owned by a State or political subdivision or agency thereof; (3) lands owned by corporations which are partly owned by the United States, such as Federal Land Banks and Production Credit Associations; (4) lands temporarily owned by the United States or a corporation wholly owned by it, which were not acquired or reserved for conservation purposes, including lands administered by the Farm Security Administration, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, or the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, or by any other Government agency designated by the Field Service Branch; (5) any cropland farmed by private persons which is owned by the United States or a corporation wholly owned by it; and (6) Indian lands, except that where grazing operations are carried out on Indian lands administered by the Department of the Interior, such lands are within the scope of the program only if covered by a written agreement approved by the Department of the Interior giving the operator an interest in the grazing and forage growing on the land and a right to occupy the land in order to carry out the grazing operations.



1947 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM  
HANDBOOK FOR TEXAS

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## TO TEXAS FARMERS:

This handbook has been prepared for your use. It contains the offer of our Government to assist you to do additional conservation work needed on your farm in 1947. Assistance may be in the form of cash payments or advances of materials and services needed in carrying out conservation practices. Each landlord, tenant, and sharecropper is urged to:

1. Apply to your county committee for the amount of assistance you will need for carrying out each practice. You must get county committee approval of assistance before beginning the practice (see section 1).
2. Carry out the practice in accordance with specifications in the handbook (see section 2).
3. Complete the practice and so inform your county committee or county office *within the time fixed by the county committee* (see section 1).

The amount of assistance for you will be determined by your county committee on the basis of conservation needs and the amount of funds available to the county.

## STATE COMMITTEE:

PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION,  
COLLEGE STATION, TEXAS.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION

FIELD SERVICE BRANCH—SOUTHERN REGION

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# 1947 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM HANDBOOK FOR TEXAS

## Section 1. CONSERVATION ASSISTANCE

Farmers in Texas are offered assistance under the 1947 Agricultural Conservation Program for carrying out, between January 1, 1947, and December 31, 1947, conservation practices which meet approved specifications and conditions of payment. This assistance consists of either payments as reimbursement for a part of the cost of performing conservation practices or conservation materials and services furnished for performing approved practices.

The State committee will establish a limit on expenditures for each county. The county committee, in accordance with the method approved by the State committee, will determine the amount of assistance for each farm, taking into consideration the county limit for expenditures, conservation needs of other farms in the county, and conservation needs on the farm for which assistance is requested.

*To keep from exceeding the county limit, the maximum amount of assistance for each conservation practice to be carried out on a farm is the amount for which written approval is granted by the county committee. Written approval by the county committee will be given only where the farmer requests assistance before he begins the conservation practice.* Requests for assistance may be made by contacting county or community committeemen, or by writing, telephoning, or calling at the county office.

The farmer must report performance of each conservation practice by the closing date shown on the notice of prior approval.

Farmers in any local area may agree in writing, with approval of the county and State committees, to perform designated amounts of practices which the State committee determines are necessary to conserve or improve the agricultural resources of the community. For purposes of payments, practices carried out under such an approved written agreement will be regarded as having been carried out on the farms of the farmers who performed the practices.

If the total obligations under the program exceed the total funds available for payments, payments will be reduced equitably.

## Section 2. CONSERVATION PRACTICES

The following conservation practices have been recommended by the State committee and approved for payment by the Field Service Branch as practices best adapted to achieve sound soil and water conservation and use which will not be carried out in desired volume unless payments are made. County committees can approve assistance for only these practices.

In order to encourage the performance of practices which are needed most on farms in a county, the county committee, with the approval of the State committee, will designate from the practices approved for the State, those practices which will be applicable on farms in the county.

# **1. Construction of terraces for which proper outlets are provided:**

- (a) Large ridge-type terraces—\$1.50 per 100 linear feet.
- (b) Small ridge-type and channel-type terraces—\$1 per 100 linear feet.

**SPECIFICATIONS.**—The grade for the terrace channel may be variable, but must not exceed 3 inches per 100 feet, except that a grade of not more than 6 inches in the last 100 feet of each terrace will be acceptable where terraces empty onto pastures or meadows. Level terraces preferred where adaptable, particularly on land having very little slope in low rainfall areas.

Fills in terraces must be built to sufficient height across gullies so that, after settling, they will be above normal level of terrace ridge.

The vertical spacing of terraces should be determined by the formula  $s+2+2$ , particularly in areas with average rainfall of more than 25 inches. The maximum spacing of terraces shall be according to the vertical interval formula  $s+3+2$ , with a tolerance of 6 inches increase in the vertical interval.

The values of "s" in the spacing formula are determined as follows:

Where a terrace line will cross no slope greater than 2 percent, the value of "s" may be taken as the steepest slope along the terrace location.

Where a terrace line will cross any slope greater than 2 percent, the value of "s" shall be one-half the sum of the greatest slope and the least slope, but where the least slope is less than 2 percent, it may be considered as 2 percent.

The outlet ends of all terraces must be protected against erosion. Terrace systems should be so planned that the terrace may have individual outlets upon well-protected pastures, meadows, or wooded areas. If conditions are unfavorable for this method, a meadow or pasture strip may be developed or sodded channel established. Masonry structures may be used where such vegetation is impracticable.

All terraces must have a channel capacity of at least 10 square feet. Openings at the end of a graded terrace must have a minimum cross-sectional area equal to or greater than that of the terrace channel. The terrace should be full-bodied to the extent that the upper and lower slopes of the terrace fill should be straight or convex and not concave.

All elevation readings taken to determine the ridge height or cross section shall be taken in a man's footprint that has had his weight in it.

**Large ridge-type terraces.**—The height and cross-section specifications set forth in the table below must be met:

Average slope of land in feet per 100 feet	Minimum height—top of terrace above normal ground line		Minimum cross section above normal ground line	
	New terraces	Settled terraces	New terraces	Settled terraces
	<i>Inches</i>	<i>Inches</i>	<i>Square feet</i>	<i>Square feet</i>
½ or less	12	10	12.5	10
1	13	11	12.5	10
2	14½	12	12.5	10
3	14½	12	12.5	10
4	15	12½	12.5	10
5	15	12½	12.5	10
6	15½	13	12.5	10
7	16	13½	12.5	10
8 or more	16½	14	12.5	10

**Small ridge-type terraces.**—The height and cross-section specifications set forth in the table below must be met:

Average slope of land in feet per 100 feet	Minimum height—top of terrace above normal ground line		Minimum cross section above normal ground line	
	New terraces	Settled terraces	New terraces	Settled terraces
	<i>Inches</i>	<i>Inches</i>	<i>Square feet</i>	<i>Square feet</i>
½ or less -----	12	10	8.5	7
1 -----	13	11	8.5	7
2 -----	14½	12	8.5	7
3 -----	14½	12	8.5	7
4 -----	15	12½	8.5	7
5 -----	15	12½	8.5	7
6 -----	15½	13	8.5	7
7 -----	16	13½	8.5	7
8 or more -----	16½	14	8.5	7

**Channel-type terraces.**—Channel-type terraces are built by moving most of the dirt downhill to form a ridge. The cross-sectional area of channel-type terraces must meet the following requirements:

<i>Average slope of land in feet per 100 feet</i>	<i>Minimum cross-sectional area of channel (sq.ft.)</i>	<i>Average slope of land in feet per 100 feet</i>	<i>Minimum cross-sectional area of channel (sq.ft.)</i>
½ or less -----	16	5 -----	12
1 -----	16	6 -----	12
2 -----	15	7 -----	10
3 -----	14	8 -----	10
4 -----	13		

These cross-sectional areas are for channel-type terraces draining not more than 1,500 feet in one direction. For longer terraces, the cross-sectional area should be increased 1 square foot for each 100 feet of length in excess of 1,500 feet. Measurements for channel capacity will be made at the lowest points in the terrace ridge and from a point 2 feet from the top of the ridge. It is desirable that the bottom of the water channel be at least 4 feet wide and approximately flat. The specifications for a channel-type terrace with respect to spacing, grade, fills, and outlets are the same as those shown for a ridge-type terrace.

**ADVICE TO FARMER ON PERFORMANCE.**—Secure written approval of the county committee before construction is begun. Report performance, using the form on which the practice was approved, after terraces have been constructed and by the expiration date for reporting shown on the form. Also submit a plot of the terrace system, giving the measured length in feet for each individual terrace. If outlet protection is not completed at the time the construction work is reported, report completion of outlets when necessary protection has been obtained. Other requirements of the specifications will be checked by a representative of the county committee.

## 2. Construction of diversion terraces—8 cents per cubic yard.

**SPECIFICATIONS.**—The grade of the terrace channel may be variable, but must not exceed 6 inches per 100 feet, except that, with prior approval of the county committee, diversion terraces constructed in nonerosive materials may be approved at a grade in excess of the 6-inch fall.

Fills in terraces must be built to sufficient height across gullies so that, after settling, they will be above normal level of terrace ridge.

The channel and outlet end of the terrace must be protected against erosion.

The cross-sectional area of the settled terrace channel must be 10 square feet for drainage areas of 3 acres or less, plus 1 square foot for each additional acre of drainage up to 10 acres, plus 4 square feet for each additional 10 acres.

**ADVICE TO FARMER ON PERFORMANCE.**—Secure written approval of the county committee before construction is begun. Report performance, using the form

on which the practice was approved, after terraces have been constructed and by the expiration date for reporting shown on the form. If channel and outlet protection are not completed at the time the construction work is reported, report completion when necessary protection has been obtained. Other requirements of the specifications will be checked by a representative of the county committee.

### 3. Establishing a vegetative waterway—\$16 per acre.

**SPECIFICATIONS.**—The grade of the waterway must not exceed 10 percent. For 1 to 6 acres of drainage area, the average width of the waterway must be at least 10 feet; from 7 to 10 acres at least 18 feet; and for each additional 5 acres up to 115 acres, the width must be increased 2 feet. For larger drainage areas, the channel must be sufficiently wide at all points to carry the water under conditions of maximum rainfall.

Not less than one sod piece (or the equivalent in sprigs) of Bermuda or vine mesquite (wire grass) for each 4 square feet or not less than one sod piece of buffalo for each 16 square feet is recommended. In areas of limited rainfall, sodding of buffalo grass is recommended on heavy land. Vine mesquite sod is recommended for light to sandy soils. A good vegetative cover must be obtained in the channel.

Phosphate should be applied where needed.

**ADVICE TO FARMER ON PERFORMANCE.**—Secure written approval of the county committee before sodding is begun. Report performance, using the form on which the practice was approved, after waterways have been sodded and by the expiration date for reporting shown on the form. Submit a plot showing the length and width measurements with the performance report.

### 4. Constructing or enlarging drainage ditches:

- (a) Constructing ditches with an average cross section less than 7 square feet, but not less than 5 square feet—92 cents per 100 linear feet.
- (b) Constructing or enlarging ditches with an average cross section of 7 square feet or more—8 cents per cubic yard.

Prior approval will not be given for the construction of ditches under (b) above, unless they are to be constructed following plans approved by a competent engineer.

**SPECIFICATIONS.**—Ditches must be bordered on at least one side by cropland or noncrop open pasture and range land. Two ditches constructed adjacent to each other, with the dirt placed between forming a ridge, will qualify. Ditches used in the reclamation of swamp land or other land normally under water will not qualify. Ditches should follow the course of the natural drainage as nearly as possible; except that ditches to control excess water from terrace systems may be given a fall in excess of 6 inches per 100 feet, provided they are protected from erosion. The grade of the ditch may be variable, but must not exceed 6 inches per 100 feet. The outlet must be protected against erosion. Sufficient openings must be provided at ground level, or the construction of the ditch must be such as to allow water to enter the ditch readily.

**ADVICE TO FARMER ON PERFORMANCE.**—Secure written approval of the county committee before construction is begun. Do not report cleaning out drainage ditches. Report performance, using the form on which the practice was approved, after ditches have been constructed and by the expiration date for reporting shown on the form. For each ditch constructed under (a) above, report the average depth in inches, and the length and average width in feet. For each ditch enlarged under (b) above, report the depth and width of the ditch before it was enlarged. Other requirements of the specifications will be checked by a representative of the county committee.

### 5. Leveling for irrigation land for which water is available:

- (a) Leveling of land that is such that 20 cubic yards or more of earth must be moved per acre—8 cents per cubic yard, not to exceed \$15 per acre.
- (b) Leveling of land that does not meet the requirements for payment under (a) above—\$1 per acre.



Prior approval will not be given for the leveling of land under (a) above, unless a competent engineer is available to make a preliminary survey and final yardage determination.

**SPECIFICATIONS.**—This practice applies only to land that cannot be irrigated unless it is leveled. All leveling operations must be done in a workmanlike manner.

At least 15 cubic yards of earth must be moved to qualify under part (b). Routine floating of land will not qualify.

**ADVICE TO FARMER ON PERFORMANCE.**—Secure written approval of the county committee before leveling is begun. Report performance, using the form on which the practice was approved, after leveling has been completed and by the expiration date for reporting shown on the form. Yardage determinations under (a) above must be made by a competent engineer and approved by the county committee."

## **6. Reorganization of a permanent farm irrigation system:**

- (a) Construction or enlargement of permanent ditches, laterals, or dikes—8 cents per cubic yard.
- (b) Construction or installation of siphons, flumes, drop boxes or chutes, or weirs:
  - (1) Concrete construction—\$9.00 per cubic yard.
  - (2) Rubble-masonry construction—\$6.00 per cubic yard.
  - (3) Commercially treated lumber construction—7½ cents per board foot.
  - (4) Installation of log or rock cribbing—\$1.50 per cubic yard.
  - (5) Corrugated metal culvert (24-inch diameter)—\$1.60 per linear foot.
  - (6) Concrete pipe (24-inch diameter)—\$1.25 per linear foot.
  - (7) Metal pipe (14- to 18-inch diameter)—\$1.00 per linear foot.
  - (8) Concrete pipe (14- to 18-inch diameter)—50 cents per linear foot.
  - (9) Metal pipe (9- to 12-inch diameter)—75 cents per linear foot.
  - (10) Concrete pipe (9- to 12-inch diameter)—35 cents per linear foot.
  - (11) Small pipe (2-inch diameter)—15 cents per linear foot.

**SPECIFICATIONS.**—The reorganization must be done according to a comprehensive plan as approved by the county committee. Construction and installation must be done in a workmanlike manner to obtain a system that will secure irrigation of crops. Repairs and replacements under (b) will not qualify.

**ADVICE TO FARMER ON PERFORMANCE.**—Secure written approval of the county committee before construction or installation is begun. Do not report cleaning out ditches. Report performance, using the form on which the practice was approved, after the practice is completed and by the expiration date for reporting shown on the form. Submit sales receipts or other supporting evidence for the materials used in construction unless they were obtained as CMS. A representative of the county committee will inspect the practice to determine if it has been carried out in accordance with the plan previously approved by the county committee.

## **7. Construction of earthen dams or reservoirs for livestock water or erosion control:**

- (a) Material moved in the construction of a dam—10 cents per cubic yard.
- (b) Material moved in the construction of a damless tank—8 cents per cubic yard.

**SPECIFICATIONS.**—Dams and spillways must be adequate. The downstream slope of the dam should be at least 2:1. The upstream slope should be at least 3:1. The top width of the dam shall be a minimum of 3 feet and must be increased in accordance with the height of the dam, the size of the drainage area, the capacity of the spillway, and other local conditions. Reservoirs for livestock water must have a depth of at least 6 feet, except in those cases in which the county committee determines that the soil type will not permit this depth.

If the dam will be 8 feet or more in height or in all cases where the surface of the ground is extremely irregular, a preliminary survey shall be made. Except in the case of small spreader dams, a preliminary survey shall also be made where the dams will contain as much as 300 cubic yards of earth.

Except in the case of small spreader dams, a trench at least 4 feet wide and deep enough to reach a reasonably impervious subsoil must be dug along the center line of the dam. This trench should be filled with the most impervious soil readily available, to form the base of a core of this same material, which should be carried to a height equal to the normal water level. All sod, brush, and shrubs should be removed from the base of the structure before construction begins. The entire base of the dam should be scarified to insure better bonding of the fill with the base of the dam. Where dams are built across gullies with steep banks, these banks should be sloped for better bonding with the fill.

The cross-sectional area of the spillway shall be at least twice the cross-sectional area of the stream at its highest flood stages in the past. The top of the settled dam must be at least 3 feet above the floor of the spillway and this distance shall be increased, if necessary to prevent water from running over the dam during floods. Small spreader dams may have a minimum settled height of 20 inches above the floor of the spillway and a cross-sectional area of not less than 10 square feet above the normal ground line. Unless the spillway is naturally protected from damaging erosion, protection must be provided. The end of the dam shall be riprapped or otherwise protected against erosion if it forms a part of the spillway.

When practicable, a pipe should be installed through the lowest portion of the dam to provide for draining the pond. The drain pipe should be laid on firm material. Joints of the pipe should be calked with care and all backfill firmly tamped around the pipe before the fill is placed above. The pipe should be extended 5 feet beyond the toe of the fill. This extension should be supported on rock or concrete and fixed in place with tamped dirt. Sufficient rock riprap should be laid around the end of the pipe to reduce erosion. About half way of the length of the pipe through the dam, a concrete collar with a radius of about 2 feet 6 inches should be placed around the pipe.

To compensate for shrinkage and settling, the gross volume of earth used in the construction of the dam shall be reduced by 20 percent if draglines are used, 15 percent if bulldozers are used, and 10 percent if any other method of construction is followed.

When the county committee determines that any existing reservoir does not provide sufficient water for livestock, the dam may be enlarged at the rate and under the specifications for the construction of a new dam.

**ADVICE TO FARMER ON PERFORMANCE.**—Secure written approval of the county committee and obtain a preliminary survey of the site before construction is begun. Report performance, using the form on which the practice was approved, after construction is completed and by the expiration date for reporting shown on the form. If spillway protection is not completed at the time the construction work is reported, report completion of spillway when necessary protection has been obtained. The final survey and the yardage determination will be made by a representative of the county committee.

## **8. Construction of concrete or rubble-masonry dams or drops:**

(a) Concrete—\$9 per cubic yard.

(b) Rubble-masonry—\$6 per cubic yard.

Unless prior approval of the State committee is obtained, all dams must be constructed on solid rock.

**SPECIFICATIONS.**—Where the county committee determines that any existing dam does not provide sufficient water for livestock or is not sufficient for proper erosion control, the dam may be enlarged at the rate and under the specifications for the construction of new dams.

Dams will be approved only on rough or broken noncrop open pasture and range land for providing range livestock with water, or for erosion control where earthen dams or reservoirs are impracticable and where there is no possibility of using the water for irrigation purposes. Concrete drops may be constructed where it is impossible to control flood waters by any other method. Drops will be installed in series to reduce soil erosion.

**Rubble-masonry dams** shall have a base width equal to at least six-tenths of the sum of the height of the dam plus the anticipated depth of any overflow. The thickness of the dam at the top shall be at least 24 inches, except where

dams are 8 feet or less in height, the minimum thickness at the top may, upon approval of the State committee, be reduced to not less than 18 inches. All rock laid shall meet the standards of good workmanship.

The entire foundation for the base of the dam shall be sufficiently scarified to expose an unweathered rock surface to insure satisfactory bonding of materials. The base shall be cleaned of all loose material before laying the mortar for the base stones. In addition to scarifying the base, a trench shall be cut 4 inches deep and 12 inches wide, or reinforcing steel at least 1 inch in diameter shall be set in cement in the foundation rock at least 3 inches deep and extend 12 inches above the foundation and spaced not more than 2 feet apart parallel with the lengthwise center line of the dam. The trench or reinforcing steel should be located within the middle one-third of the crosswise width of the base. Both the trench and reinforcing steel may be used where it is considered advisable in order to prevent seepage and sliding. No blasting shall be done in constructing the trench. The upstream face of the dam may be covered with a waterproof coating of cement mortar. This coating should extend over the top of the dam but need not extend all the way down the downstream side of the structure. Where this "plaster coat" is not applied to the upstream face of the dam, the top of the dam must be waterproofed with mortar.

**Concrete dams.**—Solid concrete gravity-type dams may be constructed according to the specifications given for rubble-masonry dams. In those dams, a mixture of one part of Portland cement to three parts of sand and five parts of crushed rock or gravel may be used. No rock "filler" may be used in the body of the dam which is wider than one-half the width of the dam at the point where used. If a concrete dam other than of the solid concrete gravity type is to be installed, detailed plans showing the method of reinforcing, buttressing, etc., together with data on the site and the materials to be used, shall be submitted through the county committee to the State committee for approval before construction is started.

**Drops.**—The opening in the drop shall be of sufficient size to provide for maximum flow of water. The cut-off walls under the drops, the apron, and the wing walls should be constructed in such a manner as to prevent the water from running under and around the structure.

**ADVICE TO FARMER ON PERFORMANCE.**—Secure written approval of the county committee and obtain a preliminary survey of the site before construction is begun. Report performance, using the form on which the practice was approved, after construction is completed and by the expiration date for reporting shown on the form. The final survey and the yardage determination will be made by a representative of the county committee.

## 9. Drilling or digging wells for livestock water:

- (a) Artesian wells and wells with casings of less than 4 inches in diameter—\$1 per linear foot.
- (b) Wells with casings of 4 inches but less than 6 inches in diameter—\$2 per linear foot.
- (c) Wells with casings of 6 inches or more in diameter—\$3 per linear foot.

No payment will be made for any well dug or drilled within one-fourth mile of farm or ranch headquarters.

**SPECIFICATIONS.**—Wells will be approved only for better distribution of watering places for livestock on noncrop open pasture and range land. Wells must be cased to prevent caving. Except in the case of artesian wells, the farmer is required to erect or install a windmill or power pump, together with adequate pumping equipment and storage tanks. A dry hole will not qualify. An artesian well will qualify if sufficient water is made available and is carried to one or more adequate tanks or troughs.

**ADVICE TO FARMER ON PERFORMANCE.**—Secure written approval of the county committee before the practice is begun. Report performance, using the form on which the practice was approved, after the well is completed and by the expiration date for reporting shown on the form. Also submit a copy of the driller's log or other evidence showing the depth of the well. If pumping and storage facilities are not installed at the time the well is reported, report the

installation of this equipment when installed. Requirements of the specifications will be checked by a representative of the county committee.

#### 10. Installing pipe lines for livestock water :

- (a) New galvanized pipe
  - (1) 1-inch—7 cents per linear foot.
  - (2) 1¼-inch—9 cents per linear foot.
  - (3) 1½-inch—11 cents per linear foot.
  - (4) 2-inch or larger—15 cents per linear foot.
- (b) New black pipe
  - (1) 1-inch—5½ cents per linear foot.
  - (2) 1¼-inch—7 cents per linear foot.
  - (3) 1½-inch—9 cents per linear foot.
  - (4) 2-inch or larger—12½ cents per linear foot.
- (c) Used pipe
  - (1) 1-inch—3½ cents per linear foot.
  - (2) 1¼-inch—4½ cents per linear foot.
  - (3) 1½-inch—5½ cents per linear foot.
  - (4) 2-inch or larger—7½ cents per linear foot.

No payment will be made for a pipe line carrying water to farm or ranch headquarters nor for pipe required to be installed under practice 9.

**SPECIFICATIONS.**—Pipe lines must be laid from wells, springs, or storage tanks for the purpose of providing an adequate water supply for livestock. A screen of about ¼-inch mesh should be provided for the upper end of the pipe where the water leaves the springs or storage tanks. Where crossing streams, roads, or trails, pipe lines should be well buried. Pipe lines should be adequately protected against freezing. Long pipe lines or those rigidly fixed at both ends should be provided with expansion joints. The pipe line may cross land not controlled by the operator, provided a permanent easement or right-of-way is secured from the person or agency controlling the land.

**ADVICE TO FARMER ON PERFORMANCE.**—Secure written approval of the county committee before the practice is begun. Report performance, using the form on which the practice was approved, after pipe line has been laid and by the expiration date for reporting shown on the form. Submit sales receipts or other supporting evidence for pipe used unless it was obtained as CMS.

#### 11. Contour furrowing noncrop pasture and range land :

- (a) Furrows with 60 square inches cross section and not less than 5 inches deep constructed with dams at intervals of not to exceed 12 feet—25 cents per 1,000 linear feet.
- (b) Furrows with 60 square inches cross section and not less than 5 inches deep without dams—20 cents per 1,000 linear feet.
- (c) Furrows with a minimum of 32 square inches cross section and not less than 4 inches deep or chiseling not less than 8 inches deep—15 cents per 1,000 linear feet.

**SPECIFICATIONS.**—Guide lines must be run at one-half the terrace interval, except that, with the approval of the county committee, in regions of low annual rainfall, the surveyed guide lines may be spaced at regular terrace intervals, provided that furrows not surveyed must be dammed and must be parallel to the guide lines. If furrows are spaced less than 7 feet apart, the extent of the practice will be computed as if the furrows were spaced 7 feet apart.

**ADVICE TO FARMER ON PERFORMANCE.**—Secure written approval of the county committee before furrowing is begun. Report performance, using the form on which the practice was approved, after the practice is completed according to specifications and by the expiration date for reporting shown on the form.

#### 12. Strip cropping on the contour—50 cents per acre.

**SPECIFICATIONS.**—On land subject to wind erosion, the contour strips must consist of sorghums, millet, or summer legumes (except all peanuts) in rows or



solid-seeded, or other solid-seeded crops alternating with strips of other row crops or fallow.

On land not subject to wind erosion, the contour strips must consist of solid-seeded crops alternating with row crops or with fallow, or both row crops and fallow.

Each strip must be at least 10 feet wide, but not more than 200 feet wide, and the strips of sorghums, millet, summer legumes, or solid-seeded crops must occupy at least 25 percent of the field. There must be at least two strips of each type of crop in each field.

If the land is not terraced, the strips must follow guide lines not to exceed twice the normal terrace interval.

**ADVICE TO FARMER ON PERFORMANCE.**—Secure written approval of the county committee before seeding contour strips. On fields that are not terraced, establish guide lines before seeding. Report performance, using the form on which the practice was approved, after the practice is established and by the expiration date for reporting shown on the form.

### **13. Field strip cropping not on the contour—50 cents per acre.**

Applicable only to farms where needed as a protection against wind erosion.

**SPECIFICATIONS.**—The strips must consist of sorghums in rows or solid-seeded, or other solid-seeded crops alternating with strips of other row crops or fallow. Each strip must be at least 10 feet wide, but not more than 200 feet wide. The strips of sorghums or other solid-seeded crops must occupy not less than 25 percent nor more than 50 percent of the field. There must be at least two strips of each type of crop in each field.

**ADVICE TO FARMER ON PERFORMANCE.**—Secure written approval of the county committee before seeding strips. Report performance, using the form on which the practice was approved, after the practice is established and by the expiration date for reporting shown on the form.

### **14. Deep plowing of sandy cropland to prevent wind erosion—\$1.50 per acre.**

Applicable only to sandy soils where needed as a protection against wind erosion.

**SPECIFICATIONS.**—Land must be broken to a depth of not less than 10 inches in a manner that will bring the heavier soil to the top to hold the shifting top sandy layer. Deep plowing must be done at least 30 days before seeding.

**ADVICE TO FARMER ON PERFORMANCE.**—Secure written approval of the county committee before the plowing is begun. Report performance, using the form on which the practice was approved, after the practice is completed and by the expiration date for reporting shown on the form.

### **15. Protecting summer-fallowed acreage—50 cents per acre, regardless of the number of operations.**

Applicable only in Clay, Jack, Palo Pinto, Erath, Hamilton, Lampasas, Burnet, Blanco, Kendall, Bandera, Medina, Atascosa, Live Oak, Jim Wells, and Kleberg Counties, and all counties lying west of these counties.

**SPECIFICATIONS.**—This practice is applicable only to the acreage from which no crop is harvested in 1947. The practice consists of contour listing or furrowing, pit cultivating, or otherwise incorporating the stubble and other trash into the soil.

The first operation must be performed early enough to conserve available moisture (in any event not later than May 1, 1947) and shall be followed at such intervals as will control weed growth, create a firm seedbed, and maintain a cloddy, trashy, or pitted surface.

This practice when carried out on light sandy soils or on soils in any area where destruction of the vegetative cover results in the land becoming subject to serious wind erosion will not qualify. Acreage qualifying under practice 13 will not qualify.

**ADVICE TO FARMER ON PERFORMANCE.**—Secure written approval of the county committee before the practice is begun and not later than May 1, 1947. On

fields that are not terraced, where the acreage is to be protected by contour listing or furrowing, establish guide lines before the practice is begun. Report performance, using the form on which the practice was approved, after the practice is performed and by the expiration date for reporting shown on the form.

#### **16. Contour listing or furrowing of cropland or land planted to crops in 1947—25 cents per acre.**

Not applicable to irrigated land. Payment will not be made for more than one operation on the same acreage.

**SPECIFICATIONS.**—The furrows must be made with a lister, a shovel-type implement, or other implements accomplishing similar results. The furrows must be not less than 12 inches apart nor more than 4 feet apart. The furrows must be at least 4 inches deep or, if chiseled, they must be at least 8 inches deep. The furrowing must be done with the contour of the land following guide lines not to exceed twice the normal terrace interval or following terraces.

On slopes averaging greater than 3 percent, the contour listing or furrowing must be in combination with terracing. Contour listing or furrowing as a part of a seeding operation or contour listing or furrowing within 60 days prior to seeding will not qualify.

**ADVICE TO FARMER ON PERFORMANCE.**—Secure written approval of the county committee before the practice is begun. On fields that are not terraced, establish guide lines before the practice is begun. Report performance, using the form on which the practice was approved, after the practice is carried out and by the expiration date for reporting shown on the form.

#### **17. Contour farming intertilled crops—50 cents per acre.**

Not applicable to irrigated land.

**SPECIFICATIONS.**—This practice consists of planting and cultivating row crops following the contour as determined by a level or following terraces. If the land is not terraced, the rows must follow guide lines not to exceed twice the normal terrace interval. On slopes averaging greater than 3 percent, contour farming must be in connection with terracing.

**ADVICE TO FARMER ON PERFORMANCE.**—Secure written approval of the county committee before seeding the crop. On fields that are not terraced, establish guide lines before seeding. Report performance, using the form on which the practice was approved, after the practice is established and by the expiration date for reporting shown on the form.

#### **18. Contour farming drilled crops—25 cents per acre.**

Not applicable to irrigated land.

**SPECIFICATIONS.**—Only the acreage on which all cultural operations for the preparation of the seedbed and drilling seed are performed on the contour will qualify. The crop must be solid-seeded with a grain drill or other implement accomplishing similar results. All operations must follow guide lines not to exceed twice the normal terrace interval or must follow terraces.

**ADVICE TO FARMER ON PERFORMANCE.**—Secure written approval of the county committee before seeding the crop. On fields that are not terraced, establish guide lines before seeding. Report performance, using the form on which the practice was approved, after the practice is established and by the expiration date for reporting shown on the form.

#### **19. Pit cultivation—20 cents per acre.**

Payment will not be made for more than one operation on the same acreage.

**SPECIFICATIONS.**—Pit cultivation must be done with a basin lister which will dam the lister furrows at regular intervals or with an implement accomplishing similar results. The furrows must be not less than 20 inches nor more than 4 feet apart and not less than 4 inches deep, and the pits or basins must occupy at least 25 percent of the land. On slopes greater than 3 percent, basin listing must be done on the contour following guide lines not to exceed the normal terrace interval or following terraces. Pit cultivation as a part of a seeding operation or pit cultivation within 30 days prior to seeding will not qualify.

**ADVICE TO FARMERS ON PERFORMANCE.**—Secure written approval of the county committee before the practice is begun. On fields that are not terraced, with

a slope of more than 3 percent, establish guide lines before basin listing is begun. Report performance, using the form on which the practice was approved, after the practice is completed and by the expiration date for reporting shown on the form.

**20. Leaving on the land as a protection against wind erosion the stalks or stubble of sorghums or millet—25 cents per acre.**

Applicable only to farms where it is determined by the county committee that such cover is necessary as a protection against wind erosion and the operator's farming plan provides that it will be left on the land.

**SPECIFICATIONS.**—The stalks (at least 10 inches high) of sorghums or millet listed or drilled in rows not more than 4 feet wide, or the stalks (at least 6 inches high) of Sudan grass, sorghums, or millet when drilled with spacing not more than 20 inches wide, must be left on the land and not grazed, until sufficient moisture is available to prepare the land for a following crop, but, in any event, until January 1, 1948.

**ADVICE TO FARMER ON PERFORMANCE.**—Secure written approval by the date set by the county committee, which will be before December 1, 1947. Report performance, using the form on which the practice was approved, by the expiration date for reporting shown on the form.

**21. Clearing land for the establishment of permanent pastures—\$10 per acre.**

This practice is applicable only where the estimated cost is \$20 or more per acre.

**SPECIFICATIONS.**—The area must not carry a stand of potential timber trees of desirable species, and the original condition of the area must be such that a satisfactory sod could not be established, nor the area mowed, without the removal of brush, vines, trees, or loose stones. The fertility of the soil must be such that a good pasture can be established and maintained.

The land must be cleared to the extent that it can be mowed and seeded or sodded; however, it is not required that the land be mowed or seeded or sodded in 1947.

**ADVICE TO FARMER ON PERFORMANCE.**—Secure written approval of the county committee and obtain a preliminary survey before the clearing is begun. Report performance, using the form on which the practice was approved, after the work of clearing is completed and by the expiration date for reporting shown on the form.

**22. Elimination of destructive plants on noncrop pasture and range land:**

- (a) Pricklypear and cactus—15 cents per acre for each 1 percent of infestation.
- (b) Mesquite and huisache—12 cents per acre for each 1 percent of infestation.
- (c) Cedar—8 cents per acre for each 1 percent of infestation.
- (d) Lechuguilla—15 cents per acre for each 1 percent of infestation.
- (e) Underbrush, bushes, and shrubs—12 cents per acre for each 1 percent of infestation.

Prior approval will not be given which will result in a payment of more than \$5 per acre under this practice. The degree of infestation will be determined to the nearest whole percent by judging the percentage of the ground covered by the total spread of the trees or plants. Where infestation is less than 1 percent, payment will not be made. This practice is not applicable to land that is to be planted to crops.

**SPECIFICATIONS.**—If the county committee determines that the elimination of destructive plants will reduce the vegetative cover to such an extent as to increase soil erosion, artificial reseeding shall also be required where soil and climatic conditions permit. The methods and operations performed in the elimination of these plants must be such that, under field conditions, they would normally insure against the regrowth of the plants on the area. Any regrowth must be eliminated.

**ADVICE TO FARMER ON PERFORMANCE.**—Secure written approval of the county committee and obtain a preliminary survey before the elimination work is begun. Report performance, using the form on which the practice was approved, after the elimination work is completed and by the expiration date for reporting shown on the form.

### 23. Mowing established pastures—50 cents per acre.

**SPECIFICATIONS.**—Pastures must be mowed as often as necessary to control weeds and shrubs. Mowing must be done before weed seed mature. Growth mowed cannot be used for feed, for threshing, for seed, nor sold for any purpose. Phosphate and limestone should be applied where needed.

**ADVICE TO FARMER ON PERFORMANCE.**—Secure written approval of the county committee before mowing is begun. Report performance, using the form on which the practice was approved, after mowing and by the expiration date for reporting shown on the form.

### 24. Reseeding range or pasture land by deferred grazing:

- (a) In El Paso and Hudspeth Counties—6 cents per acre.
- (b) In Culberson, Loving, Reeves, Ward, and Winkler Counties—8 cents per acre.
- (c) In all other counties—12 cents per acre.

Limited to farms and ranches containing 320 or more acres of non-crop pasture or range land and limited to 25 percent of the noncrop open pasture and range land. Not applicable to noncrop pasture and range land which is not normally used for grazing. For full payment, acreage must be deferred for 5 consecutive months. If acreage is deferred for 3 consecutive months, but less than 5 months, payment will be calculated by counting 2 for 1.

**SPECIFICATIONS.**—The beginning of the nongrazing period best suited to the production and maturity of seed of desirable range and pasture plants shall be set by the county committee. The area deferred must be kept free of livestock during the deferred grazing period. The noncrop pasture and range land not in the deferred grazing area must not be pastured to such an extent as will decrease the stand of grass or injure the forage, tree growth, or watershed. Acreage on which hay is cut will not qualify.

**ADVICE TO FARMER ON PERFORMANCE.**—Secure written approval of the county committee before the beginning of the deferred grazing period. Report performance, using the form on which the practice was approved, after deferring and by the expiration date for reporting shown on the form.

### 25. Establishing permanent pastures by seeding perennial pasture grasses:

Kind of seed	Payment rate per pound	Kind of seed	Payment rate per pound
(a) Bermuda (unhulled)-----	\$0.38	(e) Crested wheatgrass-----	\$0.16
(b) Bermuda (hulled)-----	.60	(f) Blue panic-----	1.50
(c) Rhodes-----	.50	(g) Buffalo (in bur)-----	.65
(d) Weeping lovegrass-----	4.00	(h) Buffalo (clean naked)-----	3.00

**SPECIFICATIONS.**—Home-grown seed should be tested for purity and germination before planting. Seed should be planted on a well-prepared seedbed on fertile soil and weeds controlled. Plowed land should be thoroughly packed in advance of seeding. The land should be firm with sufficient moisture for germination and growth of grass seedlings. Gullying should be prevented or controlled. Low wet land should be drained.

If recommended by the county committee, land subject to wind erosion must be protected by the crop residue of Sudan grass or other sorghums grown the



preceding year, and preferably mowed before seed maturity, and grass seed should be drilled on the old crop residue without otherwise disturbing it.

Seeding should be done in the spring at early corn-planting time and, in the Coast Prairie, in the fall at oat-planting time.

For Bermuda, 5 pounds of unhulled seed or 4 pounds of hulled seed per acre is recommended for East Texas, Coast Prairie, Blackland, West Cross Timbers, and Grand Prairie on highly fertile soil and Rolling Plains on sandy soils.

For Rhodes, 6 pounds of seed per acre is recommended for Rio Grande Plains and eastward to the Colorado River on tillable land.

For weeping lovegrass, 1 pound of seed per acre is recommended for High Plains, Rolling Plains, West Cross Timbers, Blackland, and Edwards Plateau.

For crested wheatgrass, 8 pounds of seed per acre is recommended for areas where it may be found growing successfully under conditions comparable to those where planting is to be done.

For blue panic, 1 pound of seed per acre is recommended for arable land south of a line drawn east and west through Waco.

For buffalo, 5 pounds of seed in the bur or 1 pound of clean naked seed per acre is recommended for High Plains, Rolling Plains, Edwards Plateau, Grand Prairie, Blackland, West Cross Timbers, Rio Grande Plains, and west of the Pecos River on clay loam to loamy soil.

After seeding, the land should be press-drilled or rolled.

Phosphate and limestone should be applied where needed.

ADVICE TO FARMER ON PERFORMANCE.—Secure written approval of the county committee before seeding the grass. Report performance, using the form on which the practice was approved, after the grass is seeded and by the expiration date for reporting shown on the form. Submit sales receipts or other supporting evidence for seed purchased, unless it was obtained as CMS.

## 26. Establishing or improving permanent pastures by seeding adapted pasture grasses, pasture legumes, or mixture of grasses and legumes:

Grass or legume	Recom- mended seeding rate per acre	Pay- ment rate per pound	Grass or legume	Recom- mended seeding rate per acre	Pay- ment rate per pound
(a) Bermuda	<i>Pounds</i>		(l) White Dutch clover	<i>Pounds</i>	
(1) Unhulled	5	\$0.38	(Southern)	2	.76
(2) Hulled	4	.60	(m) Persian clover	2	.40
(b) Buffalo			(n) Hop clover	1	.48
(1) In bur	5	.65	(o) Common lespedeza	5	.24
(2) Clean naked			(p) Korean lespedeza	6	.09
seed	1	3.00	(q) Kobe lespedeza	8	.16
(c) Carpet	4	.24	(r) Melilotus indica	5	.072
(d) Dallis			(s) Hubam clover	5	.184
(1) Imported			(t) Bur-clover		
seed	6	.55	(1) Clean seed	4	.31
(2) Domestic			(2) In bur	12	.064
seed	10	.35	(u) Sweet biennial		
(e) Rescue	10	.20	clover	5	.16
(f) Weeping, Lehman's			(v) Black medic	3	.28
or sand lovegrass	1	4.00	(w) Bromegrass	15	.16
(g) Bluestem	12	.30	(x) Perennial ryegrass	5	.20
(h) Blue or hairy grama	2	.24	(y) Sand dropseed	8	.14
(i) Slender grama	8	.30	(z) Alfalfa	3	.32
(j) Side-oats grama	8	.40	(aa) Annual ryegrass	10	.078
(k) Crested or western			(bb) Bahia grass	6	.50
wheat-grass or					
Canada wildrye	12	.16			

Seeding a single grass or legume will qualify only when used in re-seeding or overseeding existing pastures containing at least one perennial grass. Where a grass is not already established on the land,

seedings must consist of at least two grasses or one grass and one legume.

**SPECIFICATIONS.**—Each grass or legume is recommended for any area where it may be found established under conditions comparable to those where seeding is to be done. Seeding rates indicated per acre are recommended for each grass or legume of average purity and germination when seeded alone. These seeding rates should be changed proportionately for seed above or below average quality and should be reduced proportionately for mixtures.

Seed must be drilled, broadcast and disked or harrowed, or mixed with manure and spot-dropped, except where broadcast seeding alone has been proved successful.

Phosphate and limestone should be applied where needed.

**ADVICE TO FARMER ON PERFORMANCE.**—Secure written approval of the county committee before seeding the grasses or legumes. Report performance, using the form on which the practice was approved, after seeding and by the expiration date for reporting shown on the form. Submit sales receipts or other supporting evidence for seed purchased, unless it was obtained as CMS.

## 27. Establishing permanent pasture by sodding Bermuda, buffalo, or Dallis grass—\$5 per acre.

Dallis grass must be sodded in a mixture containing at least 75 percent of Bermuda.

**SPECIFICATIONS.**—These grasses may be transplanted locally from where they may be found growing naturally to other localities of similar conditions, or Bermuda and buffalo may be introduced into areas indicated under practice 25.

Sod should be planted on a well-prepared seedbed and weeds should be controlled. The land should be firm and gulying should be prevented or controlled. Furrows for sodding should be on the contour. Where necessary, erosion should be checked by sodding in strips alternating with strips of undisturbed vegetation until sodded strips are well established. Low wet land should be drained. Sodding should be done only where there is sufficient moisture for continuous growth and at not less than one sod piece (or its equivalent in sprigs for Bermuda) of the above-named grasses for each 16 square feet. At least 60 percent of the grass sodded must survive.

Phosphate and limestone should be applied where needed.

**ADVICE TO FARMER ON PERFORMANCE.**—Secure written approval of the county committee before sodding is begun. Report performance, using the form on which the practice was approved, after sodding and by the expiration date for reporting shown on the form.

## 28. Plowing fireguards on noncrop open pasture and range land—6 cents per 100 linear feet.

**SPECIFICATIONS.**—Fireguards must be not less than 10 feet in width and must be constructed by exposing the mineral soil by plowing furrows or by other mechanical means. All vegetation in the fireguard must be destroyed. Erosion and gulying should be controlled.

**ADVICE TO FARMER ON PERFORMANCE.**—Secure written approval of the county committee before construction work is begun. Report performance, using the form on which the practice was approved, after the fireguards are constructed and by the expiration date for reporting shown on the form.

## 29. Harvesting legume and grass seed:

Variety	Payment per pound of clean seed harvested (cents)	Variety	Payment per pound of clean seed harvested (cents)
(a) Rhodes grass.....	8	(n) Sweetclover.....	2
(b) Ryegrass.....	1	(o) Lespedeza sericea.....	2
(c) Rescue grass.....	1	(p) Vetch.....	2
(d) Buffalo grass.....	17	(q) Crotalaria.....	1
(e) Carpet grass.....	6	(r) Annual lespedeza (ex- cept Korean).....	4
(f) Weeping lovegrass.....	7	(s) Alfalfa.....	2
(g) Bluestem grass.....	11	(t) Singletary peas.....	1
(h) Side-oats grama.....	17	(u) Dallis grass.....	1
(i) Blue grama grass.....	10	(v) Bahia grass.....	1
(j) Grama grass mixture..	10	(w) Blue panic.....	1
(k) Hop clover.....	8	(x) Fenugreek.....	1
(l) White Dutch clover....	5		
(m) Bur-clover.....	5		

The payment shall not exceed \$3.50 per acre of seed harvested and is limited to \$70 for the farm.

**SPECIFICATIONS.**—A seed purity test must be made. Harvesting must be done in a workmanlike manner and the seed properly cured and stored if retained on the farm.

**ADVICE TO FARMER ON PERFORMANCE.**—Secure written approval of the county committee before seed are harvested. Report performance, using the form on which the practice was approved, after the seed are harvested and by the expiration date for reporting shown on the form. Secure a seed purity test for the seed harvested.

### 30. Establishing a satisfactory cover of winter legumes seeded in the fall of 1946:

<i>Kind of seed</i>	<i>Payment rate— cents per pound</i>	<i>Kind of seed</i>	<i>Payment rate— cents per pound</i>
(a) Austrian winter peas----	5.0	(e) Bur-clover (hulled)-----	31.0
(b) Hairy vetch-----	14.4	(f) Bur-clover (unhulled)---	6.4
(c) Mixed vetch (not less than 40 percent hairy vetch) -----	10.0	(g) Hubam clover-----	18.4
(d) Common or Willamette vetch-----	7.2	(h) Melilotus indica-----	7.2
		(i) Singletary peas-----	8.0
		(j) Blue lupine-----	6.4

**SPECIFICATIONS.**—Winter legume seed should be properly inoculated with fresh inoculants and seeded not later than December 1, 1946. Phosphate and potash should be applied in all areas where needed. The following seeding rates per acre are recommended:

Austrian winter and Singletary peas—40 pounds broadcast by hand.

30 pounds planted with grain drill.

15 pounds regular width rows.

Hairy vetch—20 pounds broadcast by hand.

15 pounds planted with grain drill.

10 pounds drilled with small grain.

8 pounds regular width rows.

Common, Willamette, and mixed vetch—25 pounds broadcast by hand.

20 pounds planted with grain drill.

10 pounds regular width rows.

Bur-clover (hulled)—10 pounds.

Bur-clover (unhulled)—40 pounds.

Hubam clover and Melilotus indica—15 pounds broadcast or planted with grain drill.

10 pounds drilled with small grain.

5 pounds regular width rows.

Blue lupine—40 pounds broadcast.

20 pounds in rows.

It is not recommended that Hubam clover or Melilotus indica be planted in the fall north of a line drawn to include Kinney, Edwards, Kerr, Kendall, Comal, Hays, Travis, Williamson, Bell, Falls, Robertson, Leon, Houston, Trinity, Polk, Tyler, Jasper, and Newton Counties.

It is not recommended that blue lupine be planted north of Kinney, Uvalde, Medina, Bexar, Guadalupe, Gonzales, Lavaca, Wharton, Fort Bend, Brazoria, and Galveston Counties.

A satisfactory cover will be deemed to have been established when the land is uniformly covered with a growth from which a reasonable tonnage could be harvested.

**ADVICE TO FARMER ON PERFORMANCE.**—Secure written approval of the county committee before seeding the legume. Report performance, using the form on which the practice was approved, after a good cover is established and by the expiration date for reporting shown on the form. Submit sales receipts or other supporting evidence for seed purchased, unless it was obtained as CMS.

### 31. Establishing a satisfactory cover of ryegrass seeded on cropland or in orchards in the fall of 1946—7.8 cents per pound.

**SPECIFICATIONS.**—Ryegrass should be seeded in the fall on land that has been allowed to become well settled after being plowed, or it may be seeded on land that has not been disturbed following the harvest of cotton, corn, or other crops.

The recommended seeding rate is 20 pounds per acre. A satisfactory cover will be deemed to have been established when the land is uniformly covered with a growth from which a reasonable tonnage of forage could be harvested.

**ADVICE TO FARMER ON PERFORMANCE.**—Secure written approval of the county committee before seeding the ryegrass. Report performance, using the form on which the practice was approved, after a good cover is established and by the expiration date for reporting shown on the form. Submit sales receipts or other supporting evidence for ryegrass seed purchased, unless it was obtained as CMS.

### 32. Growing a green manure or cover crop of summer legumes:

<i>Legume</i>	<i>Payment rate— cents per pound</i>	<i>Legume</i>	<i>Payment rate— cents per pound</i>
(a) Hubam clover	18.4	(e) Soybeans	5.0
(b) Melilotus indica	7.2	(f) Cowpeas	12.0
(c) Crotalaria	24.0	(g) Alyce clover	20.0
(d) Sesbania	16.0	(h) Velvetbeans	10.0

**SPECIFICATIONS.**—The crop must be seeded on cultivated land. A stand and growth that would justify harvesting as a feed crop must be obtained. The crop must be left on the land or turned under. If turned under, it must be followed by a fall-sown crop where necessary to control erosion.

Volunteer or second-growth crops will not qualify. Legumes from which a commercial vegetable crop is harvested and soybeans harvested for beans will not qualify. Legumes interplanted in the same row with or planted between normally spaced rows of another crop will not qualify.

Phosphate and limestone should be applied where needed.

**ADVICE TO FARMER ON PERFORMANCE.**—Secure written approval of the county committee before seeding the legume. Report performance, using the form on which the practice was approved, after a good stand and growth are obtained and by the expiration date for reporting shown on the form. Submit sales receipts or other supporting evidence for seed purchased, unless it was obtained as CMS.

### 33. Establishing a satisfactory cover of kudzu—1 cent per plant.

**SPECIFICATIONS.**—A good seedbed should be prepared prior to setting the kudzu plants. At least 200 pounds of superphosphate should be applied per acre, and limestone should be applied where needed. At least 500 crowns should be planted per acre and there must be a survival of at least 50 percent. Weeds and grass should be controlled during the first growing season. The plants should be cultivated until the land is covered with vines.

**ADVICE TO FARMER ON PERFORMANCE.**—Secure written approval of the county committee before crowns are planted. Report performance, using the form on which the practice was approved, after the practice is established and by the expiration date for reporting shown on the form. Submit sales receipts or other supporting evidence for crowns purchased, unless they were obtained as CMS.

### 34. Application of potash and phosphate other than raw rock phosphate.

If phosphate is applied in any form other than 18 percent, 19 percent, or 20 percent superphosphate or 0-14-7 mixed fertilizer, or if potash is applied in any form other than 60 percent potash or 0-14-7 mixed fertilizer, the payment rate will be computed on the basis of the  $P_2O_5$  or  $K_2O$  content at the equivalent rate for 20 percent superphosphate or 60 percent potash in the county.

- (a) In Maverick, Zavala, Frio, Atascosa, Live Oak, and San Patricio Counties, and counties south of these counties:

- (1) 60 percent potash—\$1.91 per 100 pounds.
- (2) 0-14-7 mixed fertilizer—\$0.94 per 100 pounds.
- (3) 20 percent superphosphate—\$1.02 per 100 pounds.
- (4) 19 percent superphosphate—\$1.01 per 100 pounds.
- (5) 18 percent superphosphate—\$0.99 per 100 pounds.



- (b) In Hardeman, Foard, Knox, Haskell, Jones, Taylor, Runnels, Concho, Menard, Kimble, Kerr, Real, Uvalde, Medina, Bexar, Wilson, Karnes, Bee, Refugio, and Aransas Counties, and all counties east of these counties:

- (1) 60 percent potash—\$1.84 per 100 pounds.
- (2) 0-14-7 mixed fertilizer—\$0.88 per 100 pounds.
- (3) 20 percent superphosphate—\$0.95 per 100 pounds.
- (4) 19 percent superphosphate—\$0.94 per 100 pounds.
- (5) 18 percent superphosphate—\$0.92 per 100 pounds.

- (c) In Lipscomb, Hemphill, Wheeler, Collingsworth, Childress, Cottle, King, Stonewall, Fisher, Nolan, Coke, Tom Green, Schleicher, Sutton, Edwards, and Kinney Counties, and all counties west of these counties.

- (1) 60 percent potash—\$1.95 per 100 pounds.
- (2) 0-14-7 mixed fertilizer—\$0.96 per 100 pounds.
- (3) 20 percent superphosphate—\$1.05 per 100 pounds.
- (4) 19 percent superphosphate—\$1.04 per 100 pounds.
- (5) 18 percent superphosphate—\$1.02 per 100 pounds.

**SPECIFICATIONS.**—The material should be evenly applied and worked into the soil. It may be used only on permanent pastures, waterways, winter cover crops (other than small grains alone), hay crops, summer legumes grown for cover crops, hay, or seed for planting, and new seedings of grasses and legumes seeded alone or with a nurse crop.

**ADVICE TO FARMER ON PERFORMANCE.**—Secure written approval of the county committee before the material is applied. Report performance, using the form on which the practice was approved, after the material has been applied and by the expiration date for reporting shown on the form. Submit sales receipts for the material applied, unless it was obtained as CMS.

### 35. Application of ground limestone or ground oyster shells:

\$3.00 per ton in Aransas, Brooks, Cameron, Chambers, Hardin, Hidalgo, Jim Wells, Kenedy, Kleberg, Newton, Nueces, Sabine, Starr, and Willacy Counties.

\$2.85 per ton in Bee, Brazoria, Calhoun, Frio, Galveston, Jasper, Jefferson, Live Oak, Medina, Orange, Refugio, San Jacinto, and San Patricio Counties.

\$2.70 per ton in Atascosa, Austin, Bexar, Caldwell, Cass, Colorado, DeWitt, Fayette, Fort Bend, Goliad, Gonzales, Guadalupe, Harris, Houston, Jackson, Karnes, Lavaca, Leon, Liberty, Madison, Matagorda, Montgomery, Panola, Polk, Red River, San Augustine, Shelby, Tyler, Trinity, Walker, Waller, Wharton, Wilson, and Victoria Counties.

\$2.55 per ton in Anderson, Angelina, Bastrop, Bowie, Brazos, Burleson, Camp, Cherokee, Franklin, Grimes, Gregg, Harrison, Lee, Marion, Milam, Morris, Nacogdoches, Rains, Robertson, Rusk, Titus, Upshur, Washington, and Williamson Counties.

\$2.40 per ton in Delta, Eastland, Erath, Falls, Fannin, Freestone, Grayson, Henderson, Hopkins, Hunt, Kaufman, Lamar, Limestone, Navarro, Smith, Van Zandt, and Wood Counties.

\$2.25 per ton in Archer, Clay, Cooke, Denton, Hill, Hood, Johnson, Palo Pinto, Parker, Rockwall, Stephens, and Wichita Counties.

\$2.00 per ton in Jack, Montague, Tarrant, Wise, and Young Counties.

**SPECIFICATIONS.**—Limestone should not be applied to calcareous soils. Tests for acidity should be made. Not more than approximately 1 ton per acre should be applied to sandy soils, nor more than approximately 2 tons per acre on heavier soils. The material must be evenly distributed. The above rates are based on limestone with 90 percent calcium carbonate. If material of a lower grade is used, sufficient additional quantity must be applied to furnish this amount of calcium carbonate. Limestone must be of sufficient fineness for 75 percent to pass through a 10-mesh sieve, 30 percent to pass through a 40-mesh sieve, and 15 percent to pass through a 100-mesh sieve. Oyster shells must be of sufficient fineness so that 50 percent will pass through a 60-mesh sieve and 98 percent through a 10-mesh sieve.

**ADVICE TO FARMER ON PERFORMANCE.**—Secure written approval of the county committee before the material is applied. Report performance, using the form on which the practice was approved, after the material has been applied and by the expiration date for reporting shown on the form. Submit sales receipts for the material applied, unless it was obtained as CMS.

**36. Application of agricultural sulphur (or its equivalent)—\$1.06 per 100 pounds.**

This payment rate applies to material containing 95 percent or more pure sulphur. If material of a lower grade is used, payment will be computed on the basis of the sulphur content at the above rate for 95 percent sulphur.

**SPECIFICATIONS.**—Sulphur may be applied only as a soil amendment to control (1) chlorosis, caused by an excessive amount of lime in the soil, or (2) a condition of extreme soil alkalinity. In the control of chlorosis, sulphur should be applied locally, and should not be broadcast or mixed with the soil. Sulphur should not be applied to reduce soil alkalinity unless a test made by a trained technician indicates a pH of 8.4, or higher.

Not more than 1,500 pounds of sulphur should be applied per acre, and sulphur should not be applied as a soil amendment more than once in 10 years.

Sulphur applied as an insecticide will not qualify.

**ADVICE TO FARMER ON PERFORMANCE.**—Secure written approval of the county committee before the material is applied. Report performance, using the form on which the practice was approved, after the material has been applied and by the expiration date for reporting shown on the form. Submit sales receipts for the material applied, unless it was obtained as CMS.

**37. Establishing firebreaks for the protection of farm woodland—50 cents per 100 linear feet.**

**SPECIFICATIONS.**—The firebreaks must be at least 10 feet wide and cleared to mineral soil of all inflammable materials. These woodland areas must be divided into blocks of not more than 40 acres nor less than 10 acres each by firebreaks established under this practice. This firebreak must include the outside boundary of the woodland. The areas protected must be unburned during the year.

**ADVICE TO FARMER ON PERFORMANCE.**—Secure written approval of the county committee before the practice is begun. Report performance, using the form on which the practice was approved, after the practice is completed and by the expiration date for reporting shown on the form.

**38. Planting forest trees (including shrubs in protective plantings)—\$5 per acre.**

**SPECIFICATIONS.**—When planting in plowed furrows, the plowing should be done along contours. Heavy brush should be eliminated. For windbreaks, one row of shrubs spaced not more than 4 feet apart, together with two or more rows of trees spaced not more than 8 feet apart, with a space between rows of not less than 6 feet nor more than 12 feet, with a minimum survival of 65 percent is required. For woodlots and forest plantations, a semi-regular 8 by 8 foot spacing, or approximately 700 trees per acre is required, with a survival of 65 percent.

Species recommended for planting:

In the **pine-hardwood region** (Red River, Franklin, Wood, Smith, Henderson, Anderson, Houston, Walker, Grimes, Montgomery, Harris, and Chambers Counties, and all counties lying east of these counties): Shortleaf, loblolly, longleaf, and slash pines, black locust, Osage-orange, white and red oak, mulberry, shagbark or white hickory, white ash, black walnut, and sweetgum.

In the **post oak-hardwood region** (Montague, Wise, Parker, Hood, Somervell, Bosque, Coryell, Bell, Williamson, Travis, Hays, Comal, Bexar, Wilson, Karnes, Bee, San Patricio, Nueces, and Kleberg Counties, and all counties lying east of these counties, except those included in the Pine-Hardwood Region): Honeylocust, cottonwood, black walnut, Osage-orange, Arizona cypress, American elm, Chinese elm, sycamore, tamarix, black locust, and, in some favorable locations, loblolly and slash pines.

In the **west Texas region** (all counties west of those counties included in the Post Oak-Hardwood Region): American elm, black locust, black and western

walnut, bur oak, Chinese elm, coffee tree, colutea, cottonwood, desert willow, green ash, hackberry, honeylocust, jujube, lilac, mulberry, Osage-orange, persimmon, western yellow and Scotch pines, Russian olive, tamarix, vitex, wild plum, and (in the southern counties of the region) eucalyptus, Australian pine, and Brazilian pine.

Trees purchased from a State nursery will qualify under this practice.

**ADVICE TO FARMER ON PERFORMANCE.**—Secure written approval of the county committee before trees are planted. Report performance, using the form on which the practice was approved, after the trees have been planted and by the expiration date for reporting shown on the form. Submit sales receipts or other supporting evidence for trees purchased, unless they were obtained as CMS.

#### **39. Improving a stand of forest trees under technical supervision—\$5 per acre.**

The practice must not be approved unless the area on which it is to be carried out has dead, diseased, insect-infested, crooked, or limby trees and undesirable species which need removing, desirable species of young trees which are overtopped or shaded by undesirable species, or a crowded stand of trees in need of thinning.

Payment will not be made for any area which is burned during the program year. A given area may not qualify for payment under this practice more than one time in each 5-year interval.

**SPECIFICATIONS.**—Dead, diseased, insect-infested, crooked, or limby trees and the undesirable species must be removed or girdled, or needed thinning must be done.

Approximately 100 pine trees or 50 hardwoods per acre should be left on the land as a future crop of forest products.

**ADVICE TO FARMER ON PERFORMANCE.**—Secure written approval of the county committee before the practice is begun. Report performance, using the form on which the practice was approved, after the practice is completed and by the expiration date for reporting shown on the form.

#### **40. Control of bindweed:**

- (a) By continuous cultivating during the entire growing season (cultivating at intervals not to exceed 14 days)—\$10 per acre.
- (b) By chemical treatment with formulations of 2,4-D—\$5 per acre.

**SPECIFICATIONS.**—The practice may be approved only if (1) the infestation is limited to a single farm; (2) approved bindweed control measures are being carried out on all adjacent infested farms and contiguous land; or (3) the county committee determines that there is no likelihood of reinfestation from adjacent farms or contiguous land.

Where control is by use of 2,4-D, under (b) above, the area should be sprayed with a solution containing 1,000 parts per million of 2,4-D (dichlorophenoxyacetic acid) at the rate of 300 gallons of solution per acre for the first spraying and 100 gallons of solution per acre for each necessary subsequent spraying. The area should be sprayed at intervals of 20 to 30 days until all bindweed is killed. The area must be sprayed at least twice.

**ADVICE TO FARMER ON PERFORMANCE.**—Secure written approval of the county committee before the practice is begun. Report performance, using the form on which the practice was approved, after the practice is completed and by the expiration date for reporting shown on the form.

#### **41. Local conservation practice.**

With the prior approval of the State committee, the county committee may select one practice of a local nature, not otherwise included in this handbook, which has a definite soil or water conservation value and meets specific needs in the county. Any practice selected hereunder must be carried out under specifications approved by the State committee.

**RATE OF PAYMENT.**—The rate shall be recommended by the county committee and approved by the State committee. It shall not exceed that percentage of

the cost approved as the payment for practices of a similar type included in this handbook or in the 1947 national outline of practices.

Not to exceed 10 percent of the county's original allocation of funds, plus 10 percent of any additional county allocation of funds, may be used under this practice.

### Section 3. CONSERVATION MATERIALS AND SERVICES

To assist farmers in obtaining a larger volume of needed materials and services for performing conservation practices, county committees, with the approval of the State committee, may furnish liming materials, phosphate, seeds, and other farming materials, and services such as terracing services, to farmers who file requests with the committee.

The farmer shall pay that part of the cost which is in excess of the credit for use of the material or service in carrying out approved practices. The small payment increase (section 5) on an amount equivalent to the credit value of properly used materials or services will be advanced as a credit against that part of the cost required to be paid by the farmer.

Title to any material or seed furnished either directly or through purchase orders shall vest in the Field Service Branch until the material or seed is applied or planted or all charges are satisfied.

A deduction shall be made from the payment of the farmer for materials or services furnished him by the Field Service Branch. The deduction shall be the sum of the credit value of the conservation materials and services furnished plus any amount of small payment increase advanced to the farmer, except that where the cost to the Field Service Branch is less than the credit value, the deduction shall be equal to the cost. A deduction shall be made for materials damaged while in possession of the farmer beyond effective use to earn a practice payment, unless he shows that such damage was caused by circumstances beyond his control.

If the farmer misuses any material or service furnished, an additional deduction equal to the original amount of the deduction, excluding any amount of small payment increase advanced, for the materials or service misused shall be made. If the deduction for the material or service exceeds the payment for the farmer to whom the material or service was furnished, the amount of the difference shall be paid by the farmer to the Treasurer of the United States. Materials or services furnished to farmers under the 1947 program will be considered as misused where the county committee finds that (1) materials were used for a purpose not specified under approved conservation practices, unless failure to use the materials properly was due to conditions beyond the farmer's control; (2) materials were disposed of by sale, barter, or some other unauthorized means; (3) materials were willfully destroyed or became unusable through negligence while in possession of the farmer; or (4) a structure, such as a terrace or dam, was willfully destroyed or destroyed through negligence. If the farmer fails to furnish the county committee by January 15, 1948, required information on the disposition of materials, the materials shall be presumed to have been misused until the required information is furnished.

If materials or services are not used during the program year, they may, at the option of the county committee, (1) be transferred to



another farmer or, in the case of materials, otherwise disposed of by the county committee at the expense of the farmer who did not use the material; or (2) be retained by the farmer for use in a subsequent year. If materials or services are abandoned, they may be transferred to another farmer or otherwise disposed of by the county committee at the expense of the farmer who abandoned the material or service.

#### Section 4. PRACTICES CARRIED OUT WITH STATE OR FEDERAL AID

The extent of any practice shall not be reduced because it is carried out with materials or services furnished by the Field Service Branch or by any agency of a State to another agency of the same State. In other cases of State or Federal aid, the total extent of any practice performed shall be reduced for purposes of payment by the percentage of the total cost of the practice which the county committee determines was furnished by a State or Federal agency.

#### Section 5. INCREASE IN SMALL PAYMENTS

The payment computed for any person with respect to any farm shall be increased as follows:

- (a) Any payment amounting to 71 cents or less shall be increased to \$1.00.
- (b) Any payment amounting to more than 71 cents but less than \$1.00 shall be increased by 40 percent.
- (c) Any payment amounting to \$1.00 or more shall be increased in accordance with the following schedule:

Amount of payment computed	Increase in payment	Amount of payment computed	Increase in payment
\$1.00 to \$1.99 -----	\$0. 40	\$32.00 to \$32.99 -----	\$10. 40
\$2.00 to \$2.99 -----	. 80	\$33.00 to \$33.99 -----	10. 60
\$3.00 to \$3.99 -----	1. 20	\$34.00 to \$34.99 -----	10. 80
\$4.00 to \$4.99 -----	1. 60	\$35.00 to \$35.99 -----	11. 00
\$5.00 to \$5.99 -----	2. 00	\$36.00 to \$36.99 -----	11. 20
\$6.00 to \$6.99 -----	2. 40	\$37.00 to \$37.99 -----	11. 40
\$7.00 to \$7.99 -----	2. 80	\$38.00 to \$38.99 -----	11. 60
\$8.00 to \$8.99 -----	3. 20	\$39.00 to \$39.99 -----	11. 80
\$9.00 to \$9.99 -----	3. 60	\$40.00 to \$40.99 -----	12. 00
\$10.00 to \$10.99 -----	4. 00	\$41.00 to \$41.99 -----	12. 10
\$11.00 to \$11.99 -----	4. 40	\$42.00 to \$42.99 -----	12. 20
\$12.00 to \$12.99 -----	4. 80	\$43.00 to \$43.99 -----	12. 30
\$13.00 to \$13.99 -----	5. 20	\$44.00 to \$44.99 -----	12. 40
\$14.00 to \$14.99 -----	5. 60	\$45.00 to \$45.99 -----	12. 50
\$15.00 to \$15.99 -----	6. 00	\$46.00 to \$46.99 -----	12. 60
\$16.00 to \$16.99 -----	6. 40	\$47.00 to \$47.99 -----	12. 70
\$17.00 to \$17.99 -----	6. 80	\$48.00 to \$48.99 -----	12. 80
\$18.00 to \$18.99 -----	7. 20	\$49.00 to \$49.99 -----	12. 90
\$19.00 to \$19.99 -----	7. 60	\$50.00 to \$50.99 -----	13. 00
\$20.00 to \$20.99 -----	8. 00	\$51.00 to \$51.99 -----	13. 10
\$21.00 to \$21.99 -----	8. 20	\$52.00 to \$52.99 -----	13. 20
\$22.00 to \$22.99 -----	8. 40	\$53.00 to \$53.99 -----	13. 30
\$23.00 to \$23.99 -----	8. 60	\$54.00 to \$54.99 -----	13. 40
\$24.00 to \$24.99 -----	8. 80	\$55.00 to \$55.99 -----	13. 50
\$25.00 to \$25.99 -----	9. 00	\$56.00 to \$56.99 -----	13. 60
\$26.00 to \$26.99 -----	9. 20	\$57.00 to \$57.99 -----	13. 70
\$27.00 to \$27.99 -----	9. 40	\$58.00 to \$58.99 -----	13. 80
\$28.00 to \$28.99 -----	9. 60	\$59.00 to \$59.99 -----	13. 90
\$29.00 to \$29.99 -----	9. 80	\$60.00 to \$185.99 -----	14. 00
\$30.00 to \$30.99 -----	10. 00	\$186.00 to \$199.99 -----	( <sup>1</sup> )
\$31.00 to \$31.99 -----	10. 20	\$200.00 and over -----	( <sup>2</sup> )

<sup>1</sup> Increase to \$200.

<sup>2</sup> No increase.

## Section 6. DIVISION OF PAYMENTS

The payment earned in carrying out practices with conservation materials or services shall be credited to the farmer to whom the materials or services are furnished. Payment for practices performed with conservation materials and services shall have priority over payment for other practices. The payment earned in carrying out other practices shall be paid to the farmer who carried out the practices. If more than one farmer contributed to the carrying-out of such practices, the payment shall be divided in the proportion that the county committee determines the farmers contributed to the carrying-out of the practices. In making this determination, the county committee shall take into consideration the value of the labor, equipment, or material contributed by each farmer toward the carrying-out of each practice on a particular acreage, assuming that each contributed equally unless it is established to the satisfaction of the county committee that their respective contributions thereto were not in equal proportion. The furnishing of land will not be considered as a contribution to the carrying-out of any practice.

In case of death, incompetency, or disappearance of any farmer, his share of the payment shall be paid to his successor, determined in accordance with the provisions of the regulations in ACP-122, as amended.

## Section 7. PAYMENTS LIMITED TO \$10,000

The total of all payments made in connection with the 1947 Agricultural Conservation Program and 1947 Naval Stores Conservation Program to any individual, partnership, or estate with respect to farms, ranching units, and turpentine places located within Texas shall not exceed the sum of \$10,000.

The total of all payments made in connection with the 1947 Agricultural Conservation Program and 1947 Naval Stores Conservation Program to any person other than an individual, partnership, or estate with respect to farms, ranching units, and turpentine places in the United States (including Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico) shall not exceed the sum of \$10,000.

All or any part of any payment which has been or otherwise would be made to any person under the 1947 program may be withheld or required to be refunded if he has adopted or participated in adopting any scheme or device designed to evade, or which has the effect of evading, the provisions of this section.

## Section 8. GENERAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO PAYMENTS

**A. Failure to maintain practices under previous programs.**—If the county committee determines that any conservation practice carried out under previous agricultural conservation programs is not maintained in accordance with good farming practices or the effectiveness of any such practice is destroyed during the 1947 program year, a deduction shall be made for the extent of the practice destroyed or not maintained. The deduction rate shall be the 1947 practice rate, or if the practice is not offered in 1947, the practice rate in effect during the year the practice was performed. The deduction shall be made from the payment of the person responsible

for destroying or not maintaining the practice after the payment has been increased in accordance with the provisions of section 5.

**B. Practices defeating purposes of programs.**—If the State committee finds that any farmer has adopted or participated in any practice which tends to defeat the purposes of the 1947 or previous programs, it may withhold or require to be refunded all or any part of any payment which has been or would be computed for him.

**C. Depriving others of payment.**—If the State committee finds that any person has employed any scheme or device (including coercion, fraud, or misrepresentation), the effect of which would be or has been to deprive any other person of any payment under the program, it may withhold, in whole or in part, from the person participating in or employing such a scheme or device, or require him to refund, in whole or in part, the amount of any payment which has been or would otherwise be made to him in connection with the 1947 program.

**D. Failure to carry out approved erosion control measures.**—Payment will not be made to any person with respect to any farm which he owns or operates in a county if the county committee finds that he has been negligent and careless in his farming operations by failing to carry out approved erosion control measures on land under his control to the extent that any part of such land has become an erosion hazard during the 1947 program year to other land in the community.

**E. Payment computed and made without regard to claims.**—Any payment or share of payment shall be computed and made without regard to questions of title under State laws; without deduction of claims for advances (except as provided in paragraph F of this section, and except for indebtedness to the United States subject to set-off under orders issued by the Secretary); and without regard to any claim or lien against any crop, or proceeds thereof, in favor of the owner or any other creditor.

**F. Assignments.**—Any person who may be entitled to any payment in connection with the 1947 program may assign his payment in whole or in part as security for cash loaned or advances made for the purpose of financing the making of a crop in 1947. No assignment will be recognized unless it is made in writing on Form ACP-69 and in accordance with the instructions in ACP-70.

**G. Breaking out permanent vegetative cover.**—In Armstrong, Dallam, Deaf Smith, Hansford, Hartley, Hutchinson, Lipscomb, Moore, Ochiltree, Oldham, Potter, and Sherman Counties, a deduction of \$3.00 shall be made for each acre of native sod or any other permanent vegetative cover broken out during the 1947 program year without the approval of the county committee, if the county committee finds, in accordance with standards approved by the State committee, that the land broken out is not suited to the continuing production of cultivated crops and will become a wind erosion hazard to the community. The deduction shall be made from the payment of the person responsible for breaking out the land after the payment has been increased in accordance with the provisions of section 5.



## Section 9. APPLICATION FOR PAYMENT

*[Notwithstanding any other provision of this bulletin, cash payments amounting to less than \$1 will not be made]*

**A. Persons eligible to file applications.**—An application for payment with respect to a farm may be made by any farmer who is entitled to share in the payment determined for the farm, except where his only payment is earned with conservation materials or services furnished by the Field Service Branch and the entire small payment increase, if any, earned by the use of the materials or services has been advanced to him.

**B. Time and manner of filing applications and information required.**—Payment will be made only upon application submitted on the prescribed form to the county office not later than June 30, 1948. Where conservation materials or services are furnished by the Field Service Branch, there need be reported on the application for payment with respect to such materials and services only the total credit and deduction value of the materials and services furnished. Payment may be withheld from any person who fails to file any form or furnish any information required with respect to any farm which such person is operating or renting to another. Any application for payment may be rejected if any form or information required of the applicant is not submitted to the county office within the time fixed by the regional director; except that any time limit established may be extended in any individual case by the State committee where failure to timely submit the form or information requested was due to conditions over which the farmer had no control. At least 2 weeks' notice to the public shall be given of the expiration of a time limit for filing prescribed forms or required information, and any time limit fixed shall afford a full and fair opportunity to those eligible to file the form or information within the period prescribed. Such notice shall be given by mailing notice to the office of each county committee and making copies available to the press.

## Section 10. APPEALS

Any farmer may, within 15 days after notice thereof is forwarded to or made available to him, request the county committee in writing to reconsider its recommendation or determination in any matter affecting the right to or the amount of his payment with respect to the farm. The county committee shall notify him of its decision in writing within 15 days after receipt of written request for reconsideration. If the farmer is dissatisfied with the decision of the county committee, he may, within 15 days after the decision is forwarded to or made available to him, appeal in writing to the State committee. The State committee shall notify him of its decision in writing within 30 days after the submission of the appeal. If he is dissatisfied with the decision of the State committee, he may, within 15 days after its decision is forwarded to or made available to him, request the regional director to review the decision of the State committee.

Written notice of any decision rendered under this section by the county or State committee shall be also issued to each other producer on the farm who may be adversely affected by the decision.



## Section 11. DEFINITIONS

**A. Farm** means all adjacent or nearby farm or range land under the same ownership which is operated by one person, including also:

(1) Any other adjacent or nearby farm or range land which the county committee, in accordance with instructions issued by the Field Service Branch, determines is operated by the same person as part of the same unit in producing range livestock or with respect to the rotation of crops and with workstock, farm machinery, and labor substantially separate from that for any other lands; and

(2) Any field-rented tract (whether operated by the same or another person) which, together with any other land included in the farm, constitutes a unit with respect to the rotation of crops.

A farm shall be regarded as located in the county in which the principal dwelling is situated or, if there is no dwelling thereon, it shall be regarded as located in the county in which the major portion of the farm is located.

**B. Cropland** means farm land which in 1946 was tilled or was in regular rotation.

**C. Noncrop open pasture or range land** means pasture land (other than rotation pasture land) on which the predominant growth is forage suitable for grazing and on which the number or grouping of any trees or shrubs is such that the land could not be fairly considered as woodland.

**D. Person** means an individual, partnership, association, corporation, estate, or trust, or other business enterprise or other legal entity, and, wherever applicable, a State, a political subdivision of a State, or any agency thereof.

**E. Farmer** means any person who as landlord, tenant, or sharecropper, participates in the operation of a farm.

## Section 12. AUTHORITY, AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS, AND APPLICABILITY

**A. Authority.**—The program is approved pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture under sections 7 to 17, inclusive, of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act (49 Stat. 1148, 16 U. S. C. 590g to 590q), as amended, and is contingent upon legislative authority to the Secretary to exercise after December 31, 1946, the powers now conferred on him by section 8 of the act.

**B. Availability of funds.**—The provisions of the 1947 program are necessarily subject to such legislation as the Congress of the United States may hereafter enact; the making of the payments herein provided is contingent upon such appropriation as the Congress may hereafter provide for such purpose; and the amounts of such payments will necessarily be within the limits finally determined by such appropriation.

The funds provided for the 1947 program will not be available for the payment of applications filed in the county office after December 31, 1948.

**C. Applicability.**—The provisions of the 1947 program contained herein, except section 7, are not applicable to (1) Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and Alaska; (2) any department or bureau of the United

States Government or any corporation wholly owned by the United States; and (3) grazing lands owned by the United States which were acquired or reserved for conservation purposes or which are to be retained permanently under Government ownership, including, but not limited to, grazing lands administered under the Taylor Grazing Act or by the Forest Service or the Soil Conservation Service of the United States Department of Agriculture or by the Bureau of Biological Survey of the United States Department of the Interior.

The program is applicable to (1) privately owned lands; (2) lands owned by a State or political subdivision or agency thereof; (3) lands owned by corporations which are partly owned by the United States, such as Federal land banks and production credit associations; (4) lands temporarily owned by the United States or a corporation wholly owned by it, which were not acquired or reserved for conservation purposes, including lands administered by the Farm Security Administration, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, or the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, or by any other Government agency designated by the Field Service Branch; (5) any cropland farmed by private persons which is owned by the United States or a corporation wholly owned by it; and (6) Indian lands, except that where grazing operations are carried out on Indian lands administered by the Department of the Interior, such lands are within the scope of the program only if covered by a written agreement approved by the Department of the Interior giving the operator an interest in the grazing and forage growing on the land and a right to occupy the land in order to carry out the grazing operations.

